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A Double Uptick for Yeltsin in Sunday's Vote

Statistics Show Economic Gains

By Fred Hiatt

MOSCOW — Russia's economy has improved somewhat on the eve of a crucial referendum, but political discord threatens its fragile progress, government economists say.

Inflation has fallen from a monthly rate of about 25 percent to between 15 percent and 18 percent, according to figures made public by the government Center for Economic Reform. Contrary to widespread perceptions, production has stabilized and even risen slightly during the last nine months.

"I think one can definitely say that the economic situation is better than at any time in the past eight months," said Richard Layard, an adviser to the Russian government and professor at the London School of Eco-

nomics. "But of course all this continues to depend on satisfactory developments in the political sphere."

Andrei Illarionov, a pro-reform economist at the center, said the improved statistics were jeopardized by an anti-reform trend within President Boris N. Yeltsin's cabinet. The April 25 referendum and the likelihood of presidential and parliamentary elections later this year could spark "an arms race of budget handouts" that could again trigger near-hyperinflation, he said.

"In any situation, an electoral campaign does not provide the best situation for stabilizing an economy," Mr. Illarionov said, adding that already "the latest decisions of the government have a clear anti-reform nature."

Russians are scheduled to vote Sunday on four questions, asking whether they have confidence in Mr. Yeltsin and his economic policies and whether they favor early elections for president or parliament or both. The referendum follows months of bitter political battles between Mr. Yeltsin, who has championed

See ECONOMY, Page 2

Court Overturns Congress's Ruling

By Margaret Shapiro

MOSCOW — Russia's Constitutional Court on Wednesday gave a significant boost to President Boris N. Yeltsin's chances of winning a referendum on his leadership by striking down an unconstitutional tough condition imposed by the hard-line legislature to ensure his defeat.

The court said that Mr. Yeltsin needed only a majority of the votes cast in the referendum on Sunday to win the vote of confidence in his presidency and a separate question of approval for his economic reforms.

The Congress of People's Deputies, bitterly opposed to Mr. Yeltsin and the move toward a free market, had declared that he needed a majority of all Russia's 107 million eligible

voters, a target so high as to be virtually unattainable.

The court said the ruling would go into effect immediately.

The ruling puts the Russian leader in a much stronger political position just four days before voters go to the polls in an election that could pave the way toward a resolution of the nation's debilitating power struggle.

Few are predicting an unambiguous victory for either side.

"Clear-cut victories do not exist in politics and this referendum, too, will not bring a clear victory," Mr. Yeltsin's chief legal strategist Sergei M. Shakhrai said Wednesday.

Mr. Yeltsin's supporters cheered the court ruling, saying it was likely that he would now be able to dust off his mandate and achieve a

See RUSSIA, Page 2

U.S. Will Impose Scaled-Down Curbs On Bidding by EC

Community Awaits Sanction Details Before Deciding on Any Retaliation

By Keith Bradsher

WASHINGTON — The United States said Wednesday that it had reached a partial agreement with the European Community in a dispute over access to government contracts but would impose some sanctions anyway because a full settlement had not been achieved.

Mickey Kantor, the American trade representative, said the United States had agreed to drop so-called Buy American rules for the Tennessee Valley Authority and other federal electric power utilities in exchange for the European Community's elimination of Buy American rules for the \$20 billion electric utility equipment market.

But he said the United States would impose sanctions soon and without further negotiations because the Community did not agree to abandon preferences for European telephone companies in seeking public contracts. The sanctions will consist of barring European companies from bidding for certain federal contracts, he said.

Mr. Kantor had originally threatened to bar the European companies from bidding on U.S. contracts worth nearly \$50 billion a year. But European businesses have been winning only \$40 million to \$50 million a year worth of these contracts. Mr. Kantor indicated Wednesday that the bar on bidding would be roughly cut in half because of the partial settlement. He refused to provide precise figures, saying the Wednesday deal had been struck too late in the day to allow time to determine them.

The contract dispute was the first trade issue taken up by the U.S. administration under President Bill Clinton, and it has retained symbolic importance as a barometer of trans-Atlantic trade relations.

Mr. Kantor threatened trade sanctions at the start of February in a hard-line stand that drew praise from Congress. But there were also criticisms from the European Community that the United States was engaging in "unilateral bul-

lying" and risked a slide into protectionism and a trade war.

Mr. Kantor presented the partial deal as expanding trade rather than closing markets. In addition to the electric utilities deal, each country also agreed to put \$7 billion to \$13 billion worth of government service contracts, such as the construction of buildings, under international free-trade rules. The rules guarantee that foreign companies receive equal treatment for their bids with American companies.

It was not clear if the United States move would prompt retaliation by the Europeans. In the past, European officials have said if America goes ahead with its sanctions then the EC would retaliate, setting off a trade war.

In Strasbourg, France, Sir Leon Brittan, the chief EC negotiator, said the Community reserves the right to react in whatever way it sees appropriate. Sir Leon said the EC would decide on a response after it saw precisely what measures the United States would impose on European telecommunications companies. He said neither side knew how much the U.S. sanctions would cost the EC companies.

Sir Leon negotiated with Mr. Kantor by telephone. Talks on the telecommunications issue are to continue.

The EC had also been seeking greater access to government contracts at the local and state level, and Mr. Kantor said the two sides would continue to negotiate "the other outstanding procurement issues."

Mr. Kantor said that both sides also had agreed to remove barriers in the competition for government contracts for various services and previously uncovered manufactured goods.

Sir Leon and Mr. Kantor previously said they had more success in trying to restart world trade talks involving 107 nations. Those talks, the Uruguay Round of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, have

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A woman braces her 3-year-old son on Wednesday while he underwent treatment in Sarajevo for a wound from mortar fire. The United Nations said that the eastern Bosnian town of Srebrenica had been demilitarized, with defenders having withdrawn. A Bosnian Army negotiator said only a small portion of their arms had been surrendered. Page 2.

NATO General Doubts Air Raids Will Dent Serb Resolve

By Michael R. Gordon

WASHINGTON — The commander of NATO forces has told Congress that while limited air strikes might be effective in reducing the Serbian shelling of Muslim towns and cities in Bosnia, it is unlikely that they would bring the Serbs to the negotiating table.

The administration has said that it is considering air strikes and may lift the arms embargo on the Muslim-led Bosnian government, among other measures, to help counter the Serbian attacks. The issue of air strikes has divided the administration, with Defense Secretary Les Aspin arguing their merits while

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher has generally been opposed to the use of force.

General John M. Shalikshvili, supreme allied commander, Europe, appearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee, argued that air strikes could have limited benefits.

Asked by Senator Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat who is chairman of the committee, if air strikes could be carried out against Serbian artillery, General Shalikshvili said "militarily, it can be done." If the goal of the air strikes was to reduce the Serbian shelling, he said, "to some degree, you can do it."

But the general, who is commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, questioned whether bombing could force

the Serbs to negotiate. "Perhaps it could happen, but I doubt it," he said, adding that he thought limited air attacks would lead the Serbs to dig in their heels.

Mr. Christopher also told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that air strikes could have negative consequences, such as interfering with the delivery of food and medicine to civilians.

General Shalikshvili said that arming the Bosnians would help make the contest more equal. But he also said that it would "raise the level of violence," echoing reservations voiced by Britain and France, which have said that an increased flow of arms into Bosnia could endanger UN troops delivering humanitarian aid.

Koresh Vowed a Conflagration, FBI Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — David Koresh, the leader of the Branch Davidian cult, sent two threatening letters to the FBI warning of a massive explosion and vowing to use the children in the Texas compound as hostages to protect himself, FBI officials said Wednesday.

The FBI, facing a storm of criticism and several investigations over its failed raid at Mr. Koresh's compound near Waco, Texas, took the unusual step of making seven top officials available for a background briefing with reporters.

The officials portrayed Mr. Koresh as a violent leader of the cult who had no plans to give up. They said he was the cause of the fire on Monday, which killed 85 of his followers, in-

cluding 17 children under 10. Nine cult members survived. Mr. Koresh is believed to have died.

"He would have acted in this irrational way if we had waited for one more day or 151 more days," said an FBI official, defending the bureau's raid, in which tanks were used to knock down walls and tear gas was fired into the compound's buildings.

Federal authorities said Wednesday that they had found about 40 bodies so far in the charred remains of the compound, including those of three people who appeared to have been shot.

The bodies in and around the compound include those of 10 women and children, said Carl Stern, a Justice Department spokesman in Washington.

The FBI officials said that Mr. Koresh sent threatening letters to the agency on April 9 and 10 warning of a massive explosion. They said the cult had stockpiles of weapons and enough ammunition to carry out the threat.

The officials also recounted a conversation with Mr. Koresh on March 2, just after the firefight in which four federal agents were killed, and said he served notice that the children were viewed as hostages for his protection. "Children are like hostages because they are too young to make decisions," Mr. Koresh was quoted as telling negotiators.

One official repeated that he believed Mr. Koresh had continued to abuse and sexually

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Repression as Legacy of Timor Killings

By Philip Shenon

DILI, Indonesia — The eyes and ears of the military are everywhere in East Timor, an isolated, impoverished piece of island that was invaded and annexed by Indonesia in the 1970s.

Eighteen years after Indonesian troops poured into the former Portuguese colony, many East Timorese say it remains a place of frightening repression. The surveillance extends even to the graveyard.

"Who are you? What do you want here?" demanded an unsmiling young man who wandered Santa Cruz cemetery in civilian clothes but whose short, blackish haircut gave him away as a soldier in the Indonesian Army. "No photos, no photos," he warned.

It was in the Santa Cruz cemetery, in November 1991, that Indonesian troops gunned down scores of demonstrators who had gathered to protest human-rights conditions in East Timor.

"We don't want more trouble in the graveyard," an Indonesian soldier said. "We want to end the troubles in East Timor."

Whatever his hopes, and those of the Indonesian government, many in East Timor wonder how the troubles of this frightened place will ever be ended.

The government says that it has gained the upper hand over rebels who have resisted Indonesian rule since the occupation began in 1975. But international human rights groups charge that Indonesia continues to use torture and murder to enforce its annexation of East Timor, which makes up one half of the island of Timor in the southeastern end of the Indonesian archipelago.

"There is always fear," said Carlos Ximenes Belo, the Roman Catholic bishop of Dili, who is the spiritual leader of most of the 750,000 people of East Timor. "We lack the freedom to speak, to walk where we want, to have different opinions. If people talk, they know they will be interrogated. They will be tortured."

Mr. Belo is one of the few leaders in East Timor who still dare to speak out publicly about what many of his parishioners describe privately as brutal human-rights abuses by the Indonesian military.

The abuses, they say, go far beyond the November 1991 killings, which drew international condemnation of Indonesia and led the United States and other nations to cut off millions of dollars in aid.

Witnesses said that as many as 200 people died in the graveyard attack. The government officially acknowledged that at least 50 had

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Kiosk

A QUESTION OF GOVERNANCE — Dom Pedro Castão de Orleans e Braganza, 80, a pretender to the Brazilian throne, waving to supporters from a balcony at his home. Brazilians went to the polls on Wednesday to vote on whether to maintain the republican system or return to the monarchy that ruled in the 19th century.

Inmates End Uprising at Ohio Prison

LUCASVILLE, Ohio (AP) — Inmates ended an uprising Wednesday that began on April 11 and killed at least eight people. Prisoners were led out of the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility one at a time. Officials said the whereabouts of five guards taken hostage was not immediately known. State officials promised to review a long list of inmate complaints, including religious objections by Muslims to tuberculosis testing and a federal law that requires the integration of prison cells.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 4.05	Down 0.43%
3,439.44	99.22

The Dollar	New York	West Coast	Previous Close
DM	1.5996	1.5969	
Pound	1.54	1.5475	
Yen	110.625	110.50	
FF	5.402	5.3925	

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Mideast Talks Resume Tuesday

WASHINGTON — Arabs and Israelis will return to peace negotiations next week after a four-month suspension that has seen rising violence in the Middle East, the United States announced Wednesday.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher capped weeks of diplomatic effort by declaring that all the parties would resume talks on Tuesday, a week later than expected.

His announcement was made hours after the Arabs announced at a meeting in Damascus that they had agreed to rejoin the talks. The participants are Israel, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and a Palestinian delegation that Mr. Christopher said would be headed by Faisal Hussein.

That represents a concession by Israel. Mr. Hussein, a prominent Palestinian from East Jerusalem, had served as an adviser in previous rounds but was barred from holding a seat because Israel wanted to avoid any indication that the future of its capital was subject to negotiation.

The talks broke down last December when Israel deported 415 Palestinians it accused of fomenting violence. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Wednesday that Israel had no plans to deport more Palestinians but made clear the government did not rule out such measures in the future.

(Reuters, AP)

Handwritten Arabic text at the top of the page.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Weighs Opening Airport in Another Bosnian City

By Stephen Engelberg
WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton is seriously considering plans to open the airport in Tuzla, an eastern Bosnian town with 200,000 refugees...

already under way in Sarajevo would require either Serbian consent or deployment of ground troops to push the Serbs out of the runways.

By comparison, the United Nations is feeding an estimated 380,000 people in Sarajevo, using both truck convoys and an airlift that lands as many as 15 plane-loads of food a day.

The French foreign minister, Alain Juppé, said that the eventual lifting of the UN arms embargo for the Muslim-led Bosnian government would "mean the internationalization of the conflict and a general conflagration in the Balkans."

Srebrenica Pacified, United Nations Says

By Chuck Sudetic
TUZLA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Muslim forces on Wednesday completed demilitarization of the eastern Bosnian town of Srebrenica, where Serbian attacks over the last three months have trapped about 50,000 people.

Srebrenica's Muslim defenders surrendered all their weapons in the town itself to UN peacekeepers Wednesday, Brigadier Hayes said.



Supporters of President Boris N. Yeltsin struggling to hold back the crowd Wednesday at a rock concert and rally at the Kremlin walls.

Brigadier Hayes said the commanders of the Muslims in Srebrenica had assured him that they would not use the demilitarized zone for any military purposes.

UN refugee-relief officials have pushed for the evacuation of most of Srebrenica's population, warning that a lack of proper shelter, food, medicine and sanitation could lead to the outbreak of epidemic diseases.

ECONOMY: Fragile Progress

(Continued from page 1) radical free-market reform, and his opponents in the parliament, who prefer socialism or at least a slower transition.

RUSSIA: Ruling Helps Yeltsin

(Continued from page 1) victory that his opponents in the Congress could not assail.

China No Military Threat, Zieng Says

BEIJING (AP) — China's Communist Party chief and president, Jiang Zemin, denied allegations Wednesday that his country was becoming a military threat in the region.

Riots Erupt After Army Raid in Gaza

JERUSALEM (AP) — Soldiers fired Wednesday at stone-throwing Palestinians during riots that swept over Gaza Strip refugee camps after an army operation to flush out militants.

Bonn Rejects Report on Neo-Nazis

BONN (Reuters) — Germany's main anti-extremist agency issued a rejection Wednesday of a Jewish investigator's contention that the country's neo-Nazi groups are far bigger than Bonn has publicly reported.

North Korean Suggests U.S. Talks

TOKYO (AFP) — High-level talks between Washington and Pyongyang would end the deadlock over the nuclear issue, Ho Jong, North Korea's ambassador to the United Nations, said in an interview published Wednesday in Japan's Mainichi Shimbun.

Armenia and Azerbaijan Chiefs Meet

ANKARA (Reuters) — The leaders of warring Armenia and Azerbaijan met for the first time in Ankara on Wednesday and agreed to keep talking within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Ex-Thai Leader Wins Delay in Court

BANGKOK (AFP) — A court postponed hearing a case against a former Thai prime minister, Anand Panyarachun, until next month, a court official said Wednesday.

For the Record

The new Paris police chief, replacing Pierre Verbrugghe, is Philippe Massoni, who vacates a position as director of Interior Minister Charles Pasqua's private office.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Moscow's subway system and its ornate stations were declared a cultural, historical and architectural monument Wednesday by Mayor Yuri Luzhkov.

Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune subscription, including a table of rates for various countries and subscription options.

TIMOR: Legacy of Cemetery Killings Is Repression and Unfulfilled Hope

(Continued from page 1) died, but scores are still missing. The Indonesian government jailed several of the soldiers who took part in the slaughter and insists now that the rights of the East Timorese are being fully respected.

group, the Revolutionary Front for an Independent Timor, known as Fretilin, now has fewer than 200 rebel soldiers, down from several thousand in the 1980s.

dangerous to talk about him with a foreigner." The teenager walked away hurriedly.

Police Detain 3 More in Killing of Hani

By Paul Taylor
Johannesburg, South Africa police said Wednesday that they had evidence of a rightist conspiracy in the assassination of Chris Hani, and they detained three more people, which brought to five the number of suspects or potential suspects being held in the case.

After her husband's arrest but before her own, she described him as "a man whose love for his country is unparalleled" and said he had been "betrayed by a spineless government which has totally lost control."

Brigadier Malherbe said the police had taken Mrs. Derby-Lewis and a total of four others into custody for questioning as a result of an intensive interrogation of Mr. Derby-Lewis.

Advertisement for the Marbella Club Hotel, featuring a logo and contact information.

FIRST 100 DAYS / DEFEAT IN CONGRESS LOOMS

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Legislators Out, Lobbyists In

WASHINGTON — With its latest turn almost complete, the revolving door has deposited nearly half of recently departed legislators in lobbying jobs, according to a survey published Wednesday.

About 40 percent of 121 legislators who left office at the end of the 102d Congress have started or joined consulting firms "or signed on with Washington-based law firms, trade associations, interest groups and corporate lobbying offices," reported CongressDaily/A.M., a fax newsletter.

The next most frequent occupation was education, a second career pursued by about 15 percent, the Capitol Hill newsletter said. About 10 percent of the 108 House members and 13 senators said their plans remained uncertain.

The influx into lobbying jobs occurred despite a new ethics law that restricts former legislators from directly seeking to influence federal legislation for one year after leaving office. They can plan legislative strategy carried out by others and can lobby executive branch agencies on their own.

Public interest groups have former legislators trading on public service to get high-paying jobs trying to influence Congress. The survey results prompted Joan Claybrook, the president of Public Citizen, to renew a call for extending the one-year ban to five years. (WP)

2 Candidates in Los Angeles Mayor Runoff

LOS ANGELES — Michael Woo, a Democratic city councilman, and Richard Riordan, a Republican lawyer-investor, will meet in a June runoff election for mayor of Los Angeles after outdistancing 22 other candidates in a first-round vote on Tuesday.

With more than half the ballots counted, Mr. Riordan led Mr. Woo by 10 percentage points, 34 percent to 24 percent. If he were to be elected, Mr. Woo would become the first Asian mayor of a major city in the continental United States. Together with Latinos, Asians are the fastest-growing population group in Southern California.

Mr. Riordan, 62, is a venture capitalist and philanthropist whose campaign rhetoric harkens back to a city with good schools, a sound financial foundation and neighborhoods free of gangs and graffiti.

Mr. Woo, 41, is a former anti-war activist who applied for conscientious objector status during the Vietnam War era. He has spent most of his adult life in government and would harness his resources to serve poor people and minorities. (LAT)

A Pentagon Flap on Executive-Branch Travel

WASHINGTON — John M. Deutch, the Pentagon's recently appointed undersecretary for acquisition, did not wait very long to test President Bill Clinton's new restrictions on executive-branch travel.

Barely two days after his swearing-in ceremony last week, Mr. Deutch and four other officials flew to Brussels in an air force Gulfstream jet for an annual North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting. Mr. Deutch was scheduled to return late Tuesday from the four-day trip, which included a side visit to Bonn and cost taxpayers roughly \$50,000.

The president's travel policy, spelled out in a Feb. 10 memo, prohibits use of government aircraft in circumstances where commercial airline service is "reasonably available, i.e., able to meet the traveler's departure and/or arrival requirements within a 24-hour period." Brussels and Washington are linked by a variety of daily flights through New York and London.

Mr. Clinton issued the memo in response to public anger over executive-branch perks in the Bush administration, in particular the use by John H. Sununu, the White House chief of staff, of a military plane to attend a celebrity ski weekend in New Hampshire.

Vernon A. Guidry Jr., a Pentagon spokesman, said at least one Pentagon official — he won't say who — raised questions about the appropriateness of using military aircraft for the routine trip to Brussels. Mr. Guidry said the matter was then referred to the White House counsel's office, which approved the request for the government plane. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Dee-Dee Myers, the White House press secretary, on President Clinton's proposal getting his economic stimulus package adopted: "We never thought this was going to be easy." (AP)

Away From Politics

- About 100 gravestones at a Jewish cemetery were toppled and 25 were spray-painted with swastikas and other graffiti, said the caretaker of the cemetery in Everett, Massachusetts. Local Jewish leaders said they were shocked by the vandalism, and Mayor John McCarthy reacted angrily, saying, "It simply won't be tolerated in this city."
- An Arizona building contractor has been convicted of murder for a second time in the 1976 car-bomb killing of an investigative reporter for the Arizona Republic. Max Dunlap, 63, was convicted and sentenced to death in 1977 for arranging the killing of the newspaper reporter, Don Bolles. That conviction was overturned on a technicality in 1980.
- A Wisconsin woman persuaded men to undress in her truck, then get out and rub snow over themselves, at which point she drove away with their clothes and money, authorities in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, said. Della Dobbs, 31, who has been dubbed the "snow queen," pleaded not guilty to three counts of theft.
- Rights for production of the RU-486 abortion pill have been granted by the French manufacturer to the Population Council, a New York-based research group, which will try to find a U.S. manufacturer for the pill.
- At least seven employees of MCA Inc. suffered wounds from bullets or broken glass when a former employee with a high-powered rifle took up a position across the street from the entertainment company's headquarters in Los Angeles and alternately pumped bullets into the 15-story building and swigged from a bottle of liquor. He surrendered to police five minutes after the shooting spree began.
- An agency created in 1983 to clean up graft in New York City school construction contracts faces a corruption scandal of its own. Two of its managers have been arrested in connection with a bid-rigging scheme, and it was learned that one of the two had been hired despite a 1989 burglary conviction.
- A lone gunman escaped with \$400,000 in cash from a bank in New York City after holding an assistant manager hostage in the bank overnight and then forcing her and the manager to open the vault, law-enforcement officials said. (Reuters, AP, WP, LAT, NYT)

CULT: Threat of a Conflagration

(Continued from page 1)

authorities have not been removed because officials are being careful to avoid injuries from booby traps and ammunition that may still be volatile, he said. Two explosions were reported Tuesday, according to Mike Cox, a spokesman for the Texas Department of Public Safety.

Federal agents, whose attempt to arrest Mr. Koresch nearly two months ago started the standoff, said in court papers unsealed Tuesday that his disciples had stockpiled vast amounts of weapons for a "military-type operation" that Mr. Koresch warned would dwarf the Los Angeles riots.

One survivor said that the cult had "no plan for suicide" and that the fire was started when an FBI tank spraying tear gas knocked over a lantern. But the FBI repeated that its agents had seen cult members setting fires and said that fuel containers were found at the scene.

"There's no question in our mind that that's how the fire started," said Jeff Jansar, an FBI agent. (Reuters, AP)

Senate Republicans All but Kill Clinton's Jobs Bill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Republicans defeated another Democratic attempt Wednesday to end the filibuster that is blocking President Bill Clinton's jobs bill, forcing the president to decide whether to abandon the package altogether.

Senators voted, 56 to 43, to end the delaying tactics. Four votes short of the 60 needed under Senate rules.

Republicans are outnumbered, 57 to 43, in the chamber, but their solid opposition has all but killed the jobs bill, pushing Mr. Clinton toward what would be his first major legislative defeat. His options seemed to be a compromise that Republicans could virtually dictate, or dropping the package.

"They have the votes to do a lot of things," Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, said of his Democratic opponents. "Thank goodness they don't have the votes to put through this phony stimulus package."

Democratic leaders were saying little about what they would do next. But the majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, promised, "It will be resolved this week."

to see if any small portion of it is acceptable to the Republicans or completely revise the package to accommodate their wishes.

Mr. Clinton says his plan would create jobs and spur the economy by pouring \$12.2 billion into everything from more federally backed home loans to removing asbestos from veterans' facilities. It also contains \$3.2 billion more from the highway trust fund for road construction projects.

But Republicans say the measure, which Mr. Clinton would finance with borrowed money, would simply make record budget shortfalls even higher.

The Senate demonstrated on Tuesday that Mr. Clinton's package as currently constructed was all but dead.

On a pair of test votes in which Republican ranks held firm, the lawmakers rejected a trimmed-down Republican substitute package, 53 to 45, and then barely gave symbolic approval to Mr. Clinton's plan, 52 to 46. Four Democrats defected to vote for the Republican alternative, while five voted against the president's package.

Both tallies showed that Democrats had gained no Republican support during the Easter recess for their efforts to end the filibuster. Three earlier attempts to stop the delaying tactics also failed.

The Republican alternative would preserve just \$6 billion from the Clinton bill.

It contains \$4 billion the government will need next week for benefits for long-term jobless people. It also contains money for children's immunizations, summer jobs and other programs. While the unemployment money would come from borrowing, the rest would be financed by cutting administrative costs.

So far, Democrats have shown no willingness to finance the package with cuts elsewhere. They argue that such reductions would defeat the purpose of the package, which is aimed at pouring more money into the economy.

Should Mr. Clinton decide to abandon his bill, both parties say they would quickly approve separate legislation containing the money for jobless benefits. (AP, WP)



Hillary Rodham Clinton embracing a volunteer at a ceremony to mark National Youth Service Week.

Taking Steps on Environment

President Overrules Bush on Rio Treaty

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton committed the United States on Wednesday to two environmental initiatives that former President George Bush rejected last year — an international treaty protecting plants and animals, and specific targets for reduction of greenhouse gases.

In a speech marking Earth Day a day early, Mr. Clinton said the biodiversity treaty that the United States refused to sign at last year's Earth Summit in Brazil was "critically important to the future of the world."

He also announced "our nation's commitment to reducing our emissions of greenhouse gases to their 1990 levels by the year 2000."

The Bush administration had steered away from specific targets, fearing that the cost to the nation's economy would be too great, and some advisers to Mr. Clinton had shied away from such targets for the same reason.

But Mr. Clinton said the United States "must take the lead in addressing the challenge of global warming that could make our planet and its climate less hospitable and more hostile to human life."

He directed his administration to produce "a cost-effective plan by August that can continue the trend of reduced emissions."

The Bush administration succeeded in weakening last year's international treaty on global warming to omit the specific targets and timetables.

In his first major environmental address since taking office, Mr. Clinton said he was committed to intertwining an environmental agenda with economic growth.

"For too long we have been told we have to choose between the environment and the economy," he said. "We think you can't have a healthy economy without a healthy environment."

In a symbolic step, he said he would make the White House an

FBI, Seeing a Gang of Hostages, Didn't Plan for Armageddon

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Law enforcement agencies might have avoided an Armageddon in their 51-day standoff with the Branch Davidians sect in Waco, Texas, if they had focused their attention on the fact that they were dealing with a violent sect, according to experts on cults.

Instead, the FBI and others involved in the ordeal approached it as if it were a hostage situation. By relying on basic principles of hostage negotiation, the agencies apparently ignored or minimized factors that might have told them the

approach was unlikely to work, including the fact that the sect members were there by choice and that they held an ideology that glorified armed confrontation.

The very process that draws people into the web of a violent sect like the Branch Davidians, said psychologists who study such cults, indicates that an armed confrontation with the outside world serves to solidify bonds within the group, rather than divide them as is the case with common criminals.

Many experts on cults said they and others they knew in the field

had not been consulted during the siege. One said he had been consulted for his expertise on hostage negotiations, rather than for cults.

Another, Margaret Singer, formerly of the University of California at Berkeley, said she was surprised that no one from any of the agencies involved had called her "or any of the half-dozen other major authorities on cults." Professor Singer, a psychologist who has written extensively on the psychology of cults, said she had often served as a consultant with the Justice Department or the FBI on specific investigations.

Mike Korten, a spokesman for

the FBI in Washington, said the agency's behavior science division had had extensive experience dealing with cults. He declined to give the name of anyone who might have served as a consultant.

The experts acknowledged that it was easy to second-guess the FBI, and none could offer an alternative strategy that officials might have used to end the standoff that would not have risked bloodshed.

Even so, they said, a violent confrontation with a group like the one in Waco heightened the probability of loss of life because it fulfilled the besieged group's belief that evil forces were against them, and that

their salvation lay in dying in an Armageddon.

The emotional glue that binds members of a sect to a leader like David Koresch demands a constant excitement that can easily take a violent turn, said Chris Hatcher, a police psychologist at the University of California at San Francisco.

The crucial moment that heads a cult down the road to violence, he said, occurs when the leader proclaims that the group must protect itself against evil forces in the outside world, and develops an armed security squad.

"Once this happens," Mr. Hatcher said, "there is an increasing mood of militancy in the group. If the leader does not reflect that mood, he'll lose control. That happened in 1987, with Koresch proving more aggressive than his rival for power."

Mr. Hatcher was referring to incidents in 1987 that culminated with Mr. Koresch's winning a battle for leadership of the Branch Davidians.

That urge for violence is part of an addictive excitement in which the cult leader "purs tremendous energy into heightening the personal melodrama for each member," Mr. Hatcher said. "One way Koresch did this was by shifting the rules, changing his direction and ideology, keeping his people off balance through a shifting set of demands and pressures."

Marc Galanter of New York University Medical School has studied more than 2,000 cult members in interviews and questionnaires. He found that the pull of membership in general is that it provides a sense of excitement and belonging. "The people who are

Life Inside: Rock Music, Free Love And Guns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Contradicting the director of the FBI, the White House insisted Wednesday that it had "mountains of evidence" that children were being abused by David Koresch.

The White House communications director, George Stephanopoulos, played down suggestions that there was a dispute between William S. Sessions, the FBI director, and Attorney General Janet Reno over Ms. Reno's assertion that child abuse was an important factor in deciding to end the 51-day standoff.

In a press briefing on the planning for the Monday assault, Mr. Sessions and other senior FBI officials said there was "no contemporaneous information" of child abuse to justify the assault, although they said the department had older evidence that some children may have been abused by Mr. Koresch.

Of Ms. Reno's comments about child abuse, Mr. Sessions stated, "I do not know what the attorney general was referring to specifically."

"What the FBI director said, was that he had no contemporaneous information," Mr. Stephanopoulos said Wednesday on CBS television. "What he means is, he didn't have specific information that David Koresch was abusing the kids on Saturday night or Sunday morning or anything like that."

"But we have mountains of evidence that there was child abuse going on in that compound over a long period of time," Mr. Stephanopoulos said. "It

White House and FBI Are at Odds On Allegations of Cult Child Abuse

is very, very clear that those children were being abused, that they were being held against their will."

"Protecting the kids was the ultimate rationale for going in," Mr. Stephanopoulos said.

Ms. Reno had said her fears about recent reports of child abuse were prominent among the factors driving the timing and tactics of the operation.

President Bill Clinton said Tuesday that Ms. Reno had emphasized the threat of child abuse in seeking his approval for her plan to fire tear gas into the compound.

"We did everything we could to avoid the loss of life," the president said. "They made the decision to immolate themselves, and I regret it terribly, and I feel awful about the children. But in the end, the last comment I had from Janet Reno is when I — and I talked to her on Sunday."

"I said, 'Now, I want you to tell me once more why you believe — not why they believe — why you believe we should move now rather than wait some more.' And she said it's because of the children. They have evidence that those children are still being abused, and that they're in increasingly unsafe conditions, and that they don't think it will get any easier with time."

Later, Ms. Reno's spokesman backed away from charges of recent child abuse, saying, along with Mr. Sessions and other FBI officials, that the decision to attack was the result of a broad mix of factors. (AP, NYT, WP)

Poll Shows 93% Blame Koresch For Tragic Finale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Ninety-three percent of Americans blame the cult leader David Koresch for the violent end of the Waco standoff, and 73 percent say the FBI was right to use tear gas, according to a CNN/USA Today poll released Wednesday.

Of the 608 people polled, 64 percent said President Bill Clinton should not be blamed for the outcome.

At the same time, 54 percent said the same for Attorney General Janet Reno and 45 percent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Fifty-seven percent of those polled said the FBI did not act fast enough, while 13 percent said it acted too soon and 23 percent said it acted at the right time.

The FBI intervened against the Branch Davidian cult on the 51st day of the standoff.

TO OUR READERS IN BUDAPEST

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Is Milosevic Listening?

The world has cried wolf so many times about what will happen if Serbian forces continue to slaughter Bosnian civilians...

Washington and its allies used similar language when they moved, under broad cover of UN authority, to chase the Iraqi army...

Revolution in Italy

Italy has now launched itself into a political revolution, genuine and profound. In the referendum this week the Italian voters have started a cascade of changes...

monly explained by the public revision of the widening scandals and revelations of corruption during the past year...

Bungling in Waco

The clumsiness and disarray demonstrated in the government attack on a cultist compound in the heart of Texas cannot be papered over by Attorney General Janet Reno's willingness to take the blame...

he a "D-Day," yet the FBI tore holes in the compound walls before pumping tear gas inside...

Other Comment

Waco: Now the Postmortem
Were Monday's fatalities unavoidable? That question will bedevil the nation in the weeks ahead...

For a World Conference on the Balkans

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—When it comes to Bosnia, even the simply obvious is neither simple nor obvious. The need to "do something" to stop the killing and save lives is overwhelming...

The United Nations just isn't able to handle the problems involved.

I heard about it because I was planning to accept an invitation to fly to Tuzla with the supplies last week. The complications are an example of how United Nations bureaucracy, aid agency rivalries, diplomatic pride, home politics, and the suspicions and duplicities of countries are frustrating even plainly humanitarian gestures for civilians caught in an inferno of hatred and righteousness...

ing ground controls. But Steve Johnson of AmeriCares said a representative who got in on April 14 in a British helicopter walked the runway and found it usable. The Russian crew was prepared to take the risk. But the Italians would not let the Russian plane land unless it had clearance for the flight into Bosnia...

The UN refugee agency offered to take the medicine in by a truck convoy from Belgrade, in Serbia, since fighting between Serbs and Muslims in western Bosnia has closed the preferable route from Split, on the Croatian coast...

Italians Might Yet Fashion A Republic That Works

By William Pfaff

PARIS—What is happening in Italy has been called a post-modernist revolution. This makes good sense if you say that modern times began with the French Revolution...

A start has been made, and it is a solid one.

the state itself, powerfully sustained by popular opinion and the press. The revolution was waiting to explode. That has been clear for years. There has been seething popular resentment at misrule by the political parties, and at the power of the Mafia...

the allegations against the most powerful political figure in Italy, former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, prove to be true — revealing Mafia domination of the government itself, and the assassination of a leading figure of state, the former president of the Christian Democratic Party, Aldo Moro...

The discovery of conspiracy and crime of this unimaginable immensity has left the Italians with no choice but to start over, with new institutions and new parties — in fact, to reconstruct the republic itself, so as to make a Second Italian Republic. All of this, of course, is much harder to do than beginning the revolution itself.



By HAGEN in Venice/Globe, CAPW Syndicate

of marginal political groups (hence the paralyzing power of the religious parties in Israel, which has a pure proportional system). It also institutionalizes irresponsibility, since no individual politician is accountable to the public...

vote is not decisive — is proposed for the Chamber of Deputies. The urgent need is to elect a new chamber, since the present members are largely discredited. The question is whether to go to the voters immediately, even if the existing voting system has to be used for the lower house...

A Burmese Test Case for Japanese Aid

By Jeff Kingston

TOKYO—Japan should not be taken in by recent attempts of Burma's military junta to project a friendlier face of fascism. After Burmese troops killed thousands of unarmed pro-democracy demonstrators in 1988, the Japanese government suspended aid programs to Burma worth nearly \$260 million...

the People's Assembly in 1990, when the opposition National League for Democracy won more than 80 percent of the vote. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the pro-democracy forces and the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, remains under house arrest.

Guidelines for Foreign Aid

By Takao Kawakami

The writer directs the Economic Cooperation Bureau at Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TOKYO—Japan provides more foreign aid than any other country — \$11 billion in the 1991-92 fiscal year, compared with \$9.4 billion from the United States. However, taking aid as a percentage of GNP, Japan is in the middle of the pack among industrial nations...

democratization and reduction of excessive military expenditure. To increase transparency of the transfer of conventional arms, Japan proposes at the United Nations that a UN Register on Conventional Arms be established. The register was inaugurated in January last year.

opened earlier this year in Burma are chiefly intended to consolidate the military's hold on politics. Universities have reopened, but only after being purged of critics of the state council. The fundamental duplicity of the so-called reform process is underscored by the continuation of martial law. The UN Commission for Human Rights recently issued a report on Burma that details the council's systematic pattern of human rights abuses.

Burma has been coddled by its neighbors. China is the main arms supplier, providing the military with enhanced capabilities for suppressing dissent and intensifying campaigns against armed opponents. The Association of South East Nations has hidden behind "constructive engagement" with Burma, a euphemism for inaction.

It is only a matter of time before Japanese-Burmese relations return to a business-as-usual basis. The Burmese deserve better. Together with the international community, they are hoping that Japan will exercise moral authority and give meaning to the guiding principles of its aid charter.

The danger is not negligible. The interests at stake in the revolution are enormous. If it is true, as alleged, that the Mafia not only has profited from corruption at every level of political and economic life in Italy but has been linked to the highest political offices, it is obvious that it will make an extreme effort to contain, and if possible reverse, the damage that has been done to its power over Italian public life and business and industry.

The Italian historian and former diplomat Sergio Romano compares what is happening today to the events of July 1943, when the Fascist regime was overturned. Now, as then, no one can be sure what will come next. A changed electoral system, certainly. But after that? In 1943 and after, the Mafia's power — which Mussolini had broken — was restored. The fear of communism caused Italians to vote for a conservative coalition government, the first in the series that have governed the country ever since.

The fundamental problem of separatism must be addressed. As Ambassador Romano writes, the division between the prosperous north of Italy and the still impoverished south is bigger, and more bitterly felt, than 30 years ago. The most dynamic political movement of the last two years has been the Northern League, which calls for an autonomous north. Some new federal structure must be found, if Italy is not to break up. A strengthened presidency is needed, again probably on the French model.

The Italians have only begun to address what it is they need to do to give themselves a Second Republic that works. But the beginning has been made, and it is a solid one.

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A Nuclear Test Looms For Clinton

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON—Candidate Bill Clinton was asked only one question about nuclear testing during the marathon 1992 general election campaign, a check of the clips shows. That is one more than President Bill Clinton has fielded so far from journalists.

And that is a pity. Mr. Clinton faces some hard choices in the next few weeks about whether to authorize new underground nuclear tests when the present moratorium expires in June. The public should be weighing the challenges and opportunities confronting Mr. Clinton before the decision is made — not afterward.

After listening to members of Congress and policy analysts consulted during an extensive review of nuclear testing ordered by Mr. Clinton, my guess is that he will pursue a comprehensive test ban treaty outlawing nuclear testing internationally, making it a centerpiece of his administration's foreign policy. But first he must decide if resuming testing will help or hurt the quest for a CTB treaty.

Does he lead by example, permanently ending U.S. testing? Or does he lead by negotiation, using resumed tests as bargaining chips with other countries and nervous members of the U.S. Senate?

On June 9, 1992, Mr. Clinton said: "I think it is time for a nuclear test ban treaty and I think the United States should take the lead in that. It should be a part of our efforts to reduce or dismantle as many nuclear weapons as possible in the former Soviet Union" and part of "a very tough stance against the expansion of nuclear capacity into dictatorships like Iran and Iraq."

The historical appeal of achieving a complete ban on nuclear testing is evident for Mr. Clinton. He has the opportunity to complete the legacy of John Kennedy. This year brings the 30th anniversary of the limited test ban treaty that the Kennedy White House negotiated with the Soviet Union, prohibiting nuclear testing in the atmosphere, in space and under water.

Mr. Kennedy proposed the limited test ban treaty in his watershed American University speech in June 1963. On July 26, the young president told America: "Yesterday a shaft of light out into the darkness" as negotiators initiated the draft treaty. He called the treaty "an important first step" toward ending underground testing.

Superpower competition dictated otherwise. In 1982 the Reagan administration halted negotiations for a CTB treaty so that it could develop new nuclear weapons. Even after the Soviet collapse, the Bush administration insisted that it had to conduct as many as six tests a year "to ensure stockpile safety and credibility."

But last year Russia and France separately suspended nuclear testing. Congress then banned U.S. testing through June and promised to end it permanently by Jan. 1, 1997, if other countries also refrained from testing. The legislation permitted the president to resume underground blasts to test America's nuclear arsenal for safety purposes, notifying Congress well in advance.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Royal Springboks

LONDON—In accordance with the invariable custom of the Prince and Princess of Wales to deposit at the zoo animals which are from time to time presented to them, the Princess recently forwarded to the authorities a set of three young springboks. It is several years since a specimen of this family of antelopes has found a place in the gardens. They are beautiful little creatures, of graceful form and fine color. They have found a habitation in the casewares' house and seem to be acclimatized. They appeal to visitors for the orthodox bran or biscuit as though to the manner born.

1913: Draft and Dublin

LONDON—The Nationalist members of the Irish party in the House of Commons met at Dublin yesterday (April 20) and passed a resolution stating that the duty of the members, in the present crisis, is to remain in Ireland and co-operate in opposition to the application of conscription here. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has been requested by the Irish leaders to go to Washington to lay Ireland's case before President Wilson.

1943: Birthday Raids

LONDON—[From our New York edition:] In the closing hours of Führer Adolf Hitler's birthday the Royal Air Force and the Red Army Air Force displayed great strength over northern, central and eastern Germany last night (April 20), attacking Stettin, Tilsit, Berlin and Rostock. Stettin, Germany's chief Baltic port, swollen with supplies for the north Russian front, was still burning ten hours after the R.A.F. gave that city its worst blasting of the war. Tilsit was the Russians' target. The east Prussian city on the former Lithuanian frontier suffered "heavy casualties" according to a German communiqué which made a departure from the usual Berlin propaganda line of belittling air raids from the east.

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OPINION

The Holocaust, in Black and White

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Strange thoughts bent upon the brain. Such as: Who held the camera so steadily, and why?

In a black-and-white photograph, a naked girl, perhaps 6 years old, dangles, gripped by the neck in the coarse hands of a strong woman (we see nothing of the woman above her biceps). The child, eyes closed, looks uncomfortable but resigned to, and used to, rough handling. Her face is being wreathed around to face the camera. The description of the photo in the display in the new Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington reads: "A mentally disabled girl photographed shortly before her murder."

We know the minds of the articulate haters whose ideologies fuel mass murder. But who can fathom the mind of the unknown photographer? The murder of the mentally handicapped was rehearsal for the Holocaust, the story of which is told with cold, controlled fury in the museum's artifacts and images. Visitors will see film on screens behind walls too high for children to see over; of mob animalism and other cruelties so savage that they seem to suck the oxygen from the room. But the museum also tells horrifying truths with blander images.

Near the photograph of the dangling girl is one of a big building, taken from across the tops of a town's leafy trees. It is summer, yet dark smoke pours from the building's chimney. The building is a euthanasia center with a crematorium. The residents of the town had to know. The Holocaust Museum inflicts a kind of excruciating knowing. Architecture is high art when the way it frames space compels a frame of mind. The Holocaust Museum — the building and the experiences it synchronizes — is a masterpiece in response to an obscenity.

The hard, assaultive building is made of brick framed by bolted steel — the Nazi solution to the problem of the intense heat of hard-used crematoriums. The building suggests a closed world without softness, other than that of flesh. The building seems contorted by anxiety; Angles are odd, implying fissures in the foundation of things. Visitors have a sense of being loomed over by structures evoking guard towers. A rising stairway intimates a railroad, and leads to an arch that insinuates into the mind's eye the gate over the tracks at the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp.

Visitors begin their journey into darkness in elevators, rising to the fourth floor while hearing the voices of American soldiers in Germany, 48 Aprils ago. The soldiers are saying that they have stumbled on a horror down the road. The elevators' dark steel doors part and visitors face a wall-sized picture of charred bodies stacked like cordwood. This begins an immersion in evil, and an encounter with heroism in the face of it.

A square three-story, tower within the museum is lined with photographs from a Lithuanian community where a 900-year tradition of Jewish life was machine-gunned to death in two days. The soaring tower of strong images of Jewish vitality suggests how much the number 6 million understates the loss. Think of all the generations that will not happen.

Some people will wonder: Why situate this museum, this experience of darkness, amid the Washington Mall's glittering monuments to the success of American society? One answer is: Because one message of the museum is that there is no permanent safety in social arrangements.

The Mall's welcoming openness and reasonable geometry make it an analogue of American experience, which is the best of the West. However, the Holocaust Museum, by holding up for scrutiny a radical evil that erupted in the middle of the West in the middle of the 20th century, reminds us that the most that can ever be said with certainty, anywhere, is: So far, so good.

But it almost diminishes the museum's dignity to cite its usefulness. A sufficient reason for it is to keep faith with those who suffered, by telling their truth. This the museum does, with the power of literature.

In 1989, I visited death camps in Poland as part of a delegation accepting some of the artifacts now displayed in the museum. That trip, although harrowing, did not prepare me for the power of this museum, which left me literally short of breath, suffocated by a sadness related to something that Primo Levi wrote.

Mr. Levi was an Auschwitz survivor. (Perhaps, in a sense, not. In 1987, still a prisoner of his memory and haunted by the thought that the world's memory of the Holocaust was fading, he killed himself.) He wrote about the "memorable death" that a survivor of torture suffers. And he quoted a Belgian Jew who survived Auschwitz: "Anyone who has suffered torture never again will be able to be at ease in the world." That man killed himself in 1978.

The Holocaust Museum, experienced deeply, will annihilate the possibility of feeling quite at ease. Be warned, but do not be deterred.

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These Fires of Fanaticism Start With Holy Sparks

By Jan Jarboe

AUSTIN, Texas — In the Texas Bible Belt, where I grew up and still live, religious cartoon characters like David Koresh are the rule, not the exception. Here, all sorts of folks talk for God.

When I was a child growing up in the Southern Baptist church, the Bible was often cited as justification for the strangest behavior. Holy Scripture was the reason I couldn't go to the movies on Sunday afternoons, swim in the same pool with boys or drink from the same water fountain as black people.

On Monday, as I sat in my living room and watched on television — live

colleagues appear as beastly as he claimed they were. The families of those who died inside the compound have a right to wonder why none of them were allowed to appeal to their relatives directly before the FBI rammed the compound with tanks.

The public, too, was somehow complicit in forcing an end to what was constantly described in the media as the "cult standoff." There were only two other alternatives to what happened in Waco. One was for Mr. Koresh to give up his vision of salvation — the idea that he alone could save the world — and the other was for the FBI to give up the goal of getting him to surrender at all cost. Neither side was able to give in.

The tension, stretched over 51 days,



became unbearable. You could feel everyone wanting something to happen, even an eruption of chaos.

Among the comments I heard after the fire were these: "That'll show 'em." "Thank God it's over" and "At least we won't be spending \$1 million a day in Waco anymore."

The desire for resolution was immensely strong, and satisfied ever by terrible, fiery death.

The one person who thrived on the tension was Mr. Koresh himself. The anxiety of others gave him the power to create his own personal apocalypse.

A true messiah dies to save others. David Koresh was no messiah.

The writer, a senior editor at Texas Monthly, contributed this column to The New York Times.

But Will It Really Help?

FOR ALL the impressive scholarship, careful planning and noble intentions that have gone into the Holocaust Museum, there remains something deeply disturbing about the very idea of a federal museum in Washington devoted to documenting the destruction of European Jews.

Two years ago I visited the museum, then under construction, to write an article for The Forward. I had not given much thought to what a Holocaust museum in the capital might mean until the director of the project, Michael Berenbaum, said: "What we are about is the Americanization of the Holocaust."

That disquieting concept continues to haunt me. I could see, even in the skeletal structure, that the scale and scope of the place was ambitious — a kind of Noah's Ark in reverse, preserving a piece or two of everything that perished. But artifacts do not ensure fidelity to history. It is the movement away from the literal that allows this museum to offer a piece of Jewish history, to America.

Every visitor will be able to obtain, on entering the museum, an "identity card" that will match him or her with someone of the same sex, the same age group, who passed through the Holocaust. This phantom companion will accompany the visitor through the exhibition halls, before leaving the visitor will find out what became of the person on the card.

During the Holocaust many Jews scrambled to acquire false papers in order to survive the war — the papers of non-Jews. There is a reverse principle at work here, as if every one were expected

to enter the museum an American and leave, in some fashion, a Jew.

But what it means to Americanize the Holocaust?

Christian culture had assigned Jews the role of suffering witnesses hundreds of years ago. Were Jews to voluntarily offer themselves up to play the role once more?

As someone whose paternal grandparents died in the Holocaust, I should perhaps feel a kind of grim satisfaction that the story of what happened to them and millions more would now be a permanent part of American culture.

But the dual mission the museum planners have juggled — documenting a specific tragedy rooted in Jewish and European particularity while creating a universal symbol of suffering available for American adaptation — will trouble me.

The murder of 6 million Jews is not a metaphor for human suffering. It is not a metaphor for anything, and the more it becomes one, the more it is removed from the time and place necessary to any true telling of events, the less it will be anything at all.

Perhaps what is most American about the museum is the great optimism behind it, the cheery conviction that even a terrible catastrophe can be put to practical use. But is the contemplation of radical European evil, steeped in hundreds of years of Christian anti-Semitism, really going to help make Americans better citizens?

— Jonathan Rosen, executive editor of The Forward, an English-language Jewish weekly in New York, writing in The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Witnesses to the Agony

At a Bosnian refugee camp in Norway, I heard stories like those the International Red Cross and Amnesty International have reported: Mass killings on a lonely country road, group graves for hundreds of civilians, trees placed around people's waists and ignited.

It makes for a much stronger impression when you hear it person to person and you know the person sitting across from you has been there. I wept.

Most of us cannot know what it is like to be in Bosnia. Except, of course, for the survivors of the German concentration camps. They can tell you what it was like: intense terror and fear that reaches into your bones.

The refugees asked me why they cannot return home. They do not want to stay in Norway and become a burden on the state. Breaking up Bosnia into 10 independent cantons is a strange way to reward these brave people.

When Iraq invaded Kuwait, no one

dared propose that a piece of Kuwait be given to the aggressor. When Germany invaded France, no one dared suggest that a part of France be given to the Germans. Yet some Western intellectuals now seriously propose giving the Serbian nationalists exactly what they want: Bosnia on a silver platter!

DAVID N. BENJAMIN, Norwegian Institute of Technology, Trondheim, Norway.

Dazzle the 'Ally'

The reactionaries in the Russian military are first and foremost technocrats. A brief, technologically dazzling, punishing strike on Belgrade would give them pause. Even pleasure.

Russians universally delighted in the bombing of Iraq, though Iraq was also a "traditional ally."

Russians love strength and desire induction. I've met many Russians who care deeply about Armenia. But I never

met a Russian who gave a damn about Serbia, one way or the other. GUY MCCrackEN, St. Petersburg.

President for Rent?

Regarding the report "George Bush Rejected? Not in Kuwait" (April 10):

If there were any doubts about who profited from the Gulf War, this latest expansion of the rent-a-president business would dispel it.

Memorable, as Flora Lewis reminds us in "The Enemies of the Saudis' Enemy," a "Centenary" (Opinion, April 10), the war has left other traces — lives, strack down and nations in fear. Since Mr. Bush and the "best of former administration officials" are still in a sense paid representatives of the United States, they might have been taking some interest in what Ms. Lewis calls the unfinished business of the Middle East.

DAVID DOPRANCE, Paris.

Listen to the Lady

Listening to Lady Thatcher shidin Western democrats for their hesitant approach to the Bosnian massacre brought to mind Churchill's cry in the wilderness when he warned of the danger of sitting back as Hitler gobbled up Eastern Europe. Will we never learn? Weakness in the face of flagrant disrespect for life will lead us to believe that we can continue the "ethnic cleansing" virtually unopposed. Lady Thatcher was simply trying to tell us that what we are doing is not enough.

M. BIRDSMITH, London.

Learning to Like

Regarding "The Unlikable 1st" (The Isabel Mancini Column, April 2):

Hey, lighten up. It was, like, totally, a joke.

LISA CANADAY, DENNIS STEINACKE, Milan.



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مركزنا الأصل

April 20 1993

Patten Urges U.S. Not to Link Trade to Hong Kong Talks

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — On the eve of tough talks in Beijing on Hong Kong's future, Governor Chris Patten urged the United States on Wednesday not to link its trade policy to progress in the long-awaited negotiations.
"If those who would help us have it in mind to pull our constitutional concerns into the MFN debate, I would like to make a very frank appeal to them: 'leave don't,'" Mr. Patten said at an American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong luncheon. "You can't help us by hurting our economy."
Mr. Patten was referring to Washington's debate over extending China's most-favored-nation trading status. Some members of the U.S. Congress, already concerned about China's human rights record, have urged that guarantees of democracy in Hong Kong be made a condition for extending the favorable trade status.
The governor warned that the use of trade as a "caption was 'double-edged.'"
"You cannot cut the other side without also cutting yourself," he said.
The Hong Kong government predicts losses of up to 66 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$21.5 billion) in the colony's trade, 23 billion dollars in income and 69,000 jobs, should the United States decide to remove China's most-favored-nation status.
"I do urge my friends not to worry too much. British politicians — indeed the British government — have used through wars," Mr. Patten said of the ongoing dispute with China.
In Beijing, Lu Ping, the head of China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs office, predicted that successful talks between Britain and China could drive the Hang Seng Index to 8,000. The stock market responded enthusiastically as the index rose 129.58 points, or 1.96 percent, to end at 6,768.39. Mr. Lu also said China opened for a "positive result" in the talks.
His conciliatory comments replaced harsher speech from the Chinese side. Still, difficulties lie ahead for negotiations between Sir Robin McLaren, Britain's ambassador to Beijing, and Jiang Enzhu, China's deputy minister of foreign affairs.

"We're back to the normal levels of diplomacy in Hong Kong, which is brinkmanship," said Nick Moakes, an analyst with S.G. Warburg Securities (Far East) Ltd. "I'm sure China will be wondering how much closer the brink is with Patten than with his predecessors."
On one level the discussions are about widening the electoral base for 1995 elections to Hong Kong's Legislative Council. On another level they pit a Britain concerned about an honorable 1997 retreat from its last major colony against a China grown sensitive about criticism of its methods of governing.
In the middle sits Hong Kong, which would rather be left alone to get on with business, and Mr. Patten, who has staked his reputation and political career on not kowtowing to China.
"They will come to some arrangement," said David Chu, a Hong Kong property developer who doubles as one of nearly 100 "advisers" to China. "They have to, because the consequences for everyone are so grave if they don't."
When it was announced that negotiations would begin, Britain said it wanted to resolve the outstanding issues with Beijing in time to present electoral reform legislation to the Legislative Council before its current session ends in July.
Beijing's distaste for the council's acting on a package that China has not already approved is a major source of leverage for Britain, say Hong Kong officials who cite Mr. Patten's decision to publish the legislation in March as the catalyst for China's recent decision to talk.
"It's going to take a considerable amount of guts to call China's bluff, but he's already shown he's willing to take that risk," said Mr. Moakes of Warburg.
Mr. Chu agreed that Mr. Patten's nerve is the key to the talks.
"China wants to put this dispute behind it," Mr. Chu said. "But after Mr. Patten gazetted the reform bill, the Chinese officials were in a state of total disbelief."
"After getting so surprised by Mr. Patten and the British, no one on the Chinese side is confident of making any predictions."



rites for Turkey's President — A mourner holding a picture of President Turgut Ozal on the route of his funeral procession in Ankara on Wednesday. Thousands stood in the rain waiting for the cortege to pass after national leaders paid respects. Mr. Ozal, 66, died Saturday.

Defense Minister Latest Target in Italy Mafia Inquiry

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
ROME — With his tattered nine-month administration in its last hours, Prime Minister Giuliano Amato faced a final indignity Wednesday when his defense minister, Salvo Ando, became the latest senior official to be accused by Sicilian magistrates of associating with the Mafia.
The accusation against Mr. Ando provided an epithet on a government that has at once overseen the exposure of postwar Italy's greatest political scandal — ranging from huge kickbacks to political ties with the mob — and been unable to escape infection by it.
Two days after Italians voted overwhelmingly in a referendum heralding a major political change, Mr. Amato went before Parliament Wednesday night in a first step toward the government's resignation, which is expected Thursday.
Symbolically, Parliament's benches were freckled with dignitaries under investigation for bribery, including former Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis, the former chief of the Christian Democrats, Arnaldo Forlani, and the former health minister, Francesco de Lorenzo.
"The referendum vote has brought us irreversibly and definitively to a profoundly new phase," Mr. Amato said. "We cannot continue to rule in a political framework marked by rules that the electorate has canceled. We need a clean break."
In the referendum, 82.7 percent of voters endorsed the end of pure proportional representation for three quarters of the Senate, creating strong pressure for similar changes in the lower house.
If enacted, the changes will mean a drastic shift away from the power of political parties and toward a system in which large political groups will compete for votes.
The vote Sunday and Monday occurred after 14 months of scandal in which six government ministers quit and four political party leaders resigned over allegations that they were among hundreds of business executives and politicians who routinely traded bribes for public works contracts.
Additionally, four former ministers — including former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti — are under investigation for purported links with the Mafia, long held by specialists to have cultivated political ties to protect itself from investigation and prosecution.
On Tuesday, testimony by a Mafia informer made public by the Senate indicated that Mr. Andreotti had embraced and kissed Salvatore (Totò) Riina, the "boss of all bosses" of the Sicilian mob, captured in January after 23 years.
Mr. Andreotti told a Senate panel Wednesday that the assertions were untrue and that he was the object of an "unprecedented lynching attempt."
Links between politicians and the mob surfaced again Wednesday when Sicilian magistrates in Catania sought the lifting of Defense Minister Ando's parliamentary immunity so that he could answer charges of collusion with the Mafia in vote-rigging.
"I am indignant, but calm," Mr. Ando, a Socialist, said. He has previously denied links to the Mafia. The judges quoted evidence by an informer implicating Mr. Ando.

Envoy Lists Flaws in POW Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — A presidential envoy gave President Bill Clinton information Wednesday casting doubt on a document suggesting that Hanoi held more American prisoners of war than it has ever acknowledged.
Just back from a fact-finding trip to Vietnam, General John W. Vessey Jr. met with Mr. Clinton in the Oval Office to discuss a Russian-language report from 1972 discovered by a Harvard University researcher in the archives of the Communist Party in Moscow.
"We know that some of the facts that are alleged in the Russian document are wrong, a lot of the acts," the retired general said after meeting with Mr. Clinton. "The list is long."
General Vessey, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, spent two days discussing the document with Vietnamese officials, who asserted that the report was a forgery. General Vessey said he did not think it was a forgery, but he questioned its contents.
The Russian document indicated that Hanoi might have held 1,205 American prisoners of war at a time when it admitted to holding only 368. While casting doubt on the Russian document, General Vessey said, "I think we should get into who's a liar and who's not a liar."
He said the document said that American prisoners were separated according to rank, when in fact they were not. Further, he said, "If there were an additional 669 prisoners, it seems logical that our people would have seen them. They did not see them."
He said the document also erred in reporting the method of releasing American prisoners and the

number of colonels in captivity.
Russian's Response
The Russian chairman of a joint U.S.-Russian commission on American prisoners of war said Wednesday he was convinced that the report was a genuine document from the archives of the Communist Party, but he said he could not vouch for the information it contains. Celestine Bohlen of the New York Times reported from Moscow.
General Dmitri A. Volkogonov, who is also a historian, said he only learned of the document in early April.
"My opinion is that the document is completely authentic," said General Volkogonov, who returned to Moscow after a trip to the United States. "Whether the information is accurate, I cannot say."

Dany the Red at 48: The Fire Is Banked

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service
FRANKFURT — Daniel Cohn-Bendit, the celebrated Dany the Red of the student rebellion in Paris in 1968, still has the head full of red hair that gave him the nickname, but his fiery temperament has given way to the philosophical acceptance of middle age.
In a German city 170,000 of whom 628,000 residents are foreigners, Mr. Cohn-Bendit is now the elected official responsible for "multicultural affairs," which have become a lot more complicated all over Germany since an influx of

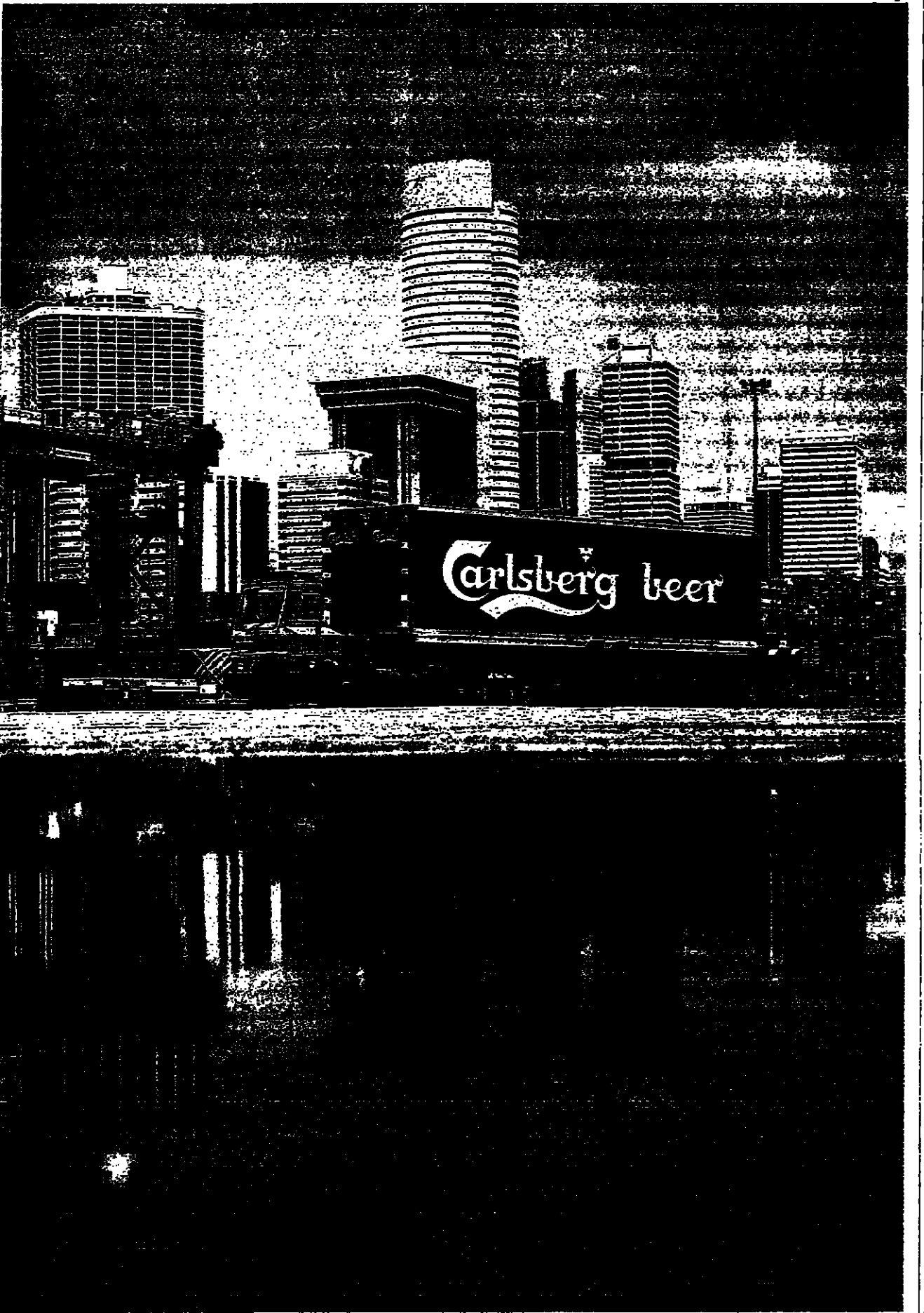
hundreds of thousands of foreign asylum-seekers created a rightist radical backlash.
On March 7, when the rightist Republican Party won 10 of the 93 seats in the Frankfurt City Council, its leaders vowed that among the first things they would try to do would be to abolish his office. But Mr. Cohn-Bendit did not join the angry people who gathered outside the town hall to protest the victories by so many Republicans.
Instead, he walked over to Heinrich Frank, the insurance salesman who is the Republican leader here, and to Klaus Sauer, a fruit and vegetable grower who is his deputy, and gave them a greeting of sorts. "It looks as if we'll be seeing a lot of each other over the next four years," he said.
The Republicans are perceived by many Germans as espousing a neo-Nazi ideology. Mr. Cohn-Bendit is of Jewish stock.
Considering that the Republicans had made the abolition of Mr. Cohn-Bendit's office a main platform plank, Mr. Sauer said, they were impressed that he approached them. "He's a very effective politician and a great speaker," Mr. Sauer said in an interview. "He should just be in some other job."
Mr. Cohn-Bendit, padding around in sneakers and a green sweater in his official rooms in Frankfurt's fashionable Westend, said he wasn't worried about the future, his own or Germany's, despite the election results.
"We are not in 1933 in Germany today," he said. "There are people of an authoritarian bent in all Western societies."
"But you can't force the people of a whole country to adopt correct political positions by constantly trying to make them have a guilty conscience. If the Republicans were truly Nazis, they would have been outlawed and couldn't have run in the elections."
Mr. Cohn-Bendit, 48, believes the city election results would have been a lot different if the 27 percent of the population that is non-German had had the right to vote.
"The Republicans say 'Germans first,'" he said. His own party, the Greens, would like to see Germany allow immigrants to become citi-



Daniel Cohn-Bendit, who sees rightist election gains in Frankfurt as symptomatic of a social problem, not as a sign of Nazi revival.

H. Brandon Of Sunday Times Dies

By Eric Pace
New York Times Service
Henry Brandon, 77, who was longtime Washington correspondent of the Sunday Times of Britain, died Tuesday in London following a stroke Friday at a restaurant there while on a trip.
Mr. Brandon had been a guest scholar in foreign policy studies at the Brookings Institution in Washington since 1983.
He was a native of what is now the Czech Republic who became a naturalized British subject. He edited the book "In Search of a New World Order: The Future of U.S.-European Relations," which Brookings published last year. He recounted his lively Washington career in "Special Relationships: A Foreign Correspondent's Memoirs From Roosevelt to Reagan," published in 1989.
Mr. Brandon was his newspaper's Washington correspondent from 1949 until he retired from its staff in 1983.
George Mickelson, 52, Governor of South Dakota
PIERRE, South Dakota — Governor George S. Mickelson of South Dakota died in a plane crash in Iowa on Monday night, a spokesman for his office said.
Mr. Mickelson, 52, was one of eight people killed in the crash about 15 miles (about 25 kilometers) southwest of Dubuque as they were returning from a trip to Cincinnati to promote economic development in the state, a spokesman for his office said.
A Republican, Mr. Mickelson was first elected in 1986 and won another four-year term in 1990.
Cancerfests, 81, the Mexican comic, died of lung cancer Tuesday in Mexico City. His real name was Mario Moreno Reyes. He appeared in 49 films during a career that started in music hall in 1936. He became known internationally for his role in the movie "Around the World in Eighty Days."



Carlsberg leaving Singapore Docks
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EUROPEAN TOPICS

A Green Seal of Approval To Help Clear Europe's Air

A cheerful flower logo with an "E" for a pestil is to become the symbol of one of the European Community's most ambitious efforts to curb pollution. The "eco label" will appear as a sort of green seal of approval throughout the 12 Community countries, identifying products less damaging to the environment than others.
The standards will be uniform throughout the Community, but the label will be issued by each country to its native products. The New York Times reports. Manufacturers will have to pay to use the label, because it will be seen as a desirable marketing tool.
EC governments will probably be required to buy the eco-labeled products. In Germany, most government offices are already using recycled paper that carries the Blue Angel environmental label. The Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and France have also started "green" labels.
Some officials in North European nations, where environmental rules are tougher than in the South, fear they will have to lower their standards to achieve EC-wide consensus. But regulators note that the labels are valid for only three years, at which point the standards will be reviewed, and probably tightened.

Around Europe

With Belgian separatists enjoying a rising profile, a demonstration for national unity has been called for Sunday in Brussels. Some of the country's best-known figures, including the onetime cycling great Eddy Merckx and the former Grand Prix champion Jacky Leclercq, plan to take part. Under a bilingual banner — "Contre le séparatisme — Tegen het separatisme" — organizers hope to attract a far larger crowd than the 4,200 who marched in Brussels two years ago to demand a Flemish republic.
France is losing its farmers, and its families are under increasing pressure, but the country has undergone a dramatic modernization, a survey of French trends shows.
According to a triennial report by the national statistics institute INSEE, the number of farmers fell by 31 percent from 1982 to 1990, while the number of industrial workers declined by 7 percent.
One French child in three is now born out of wedlock, as the number of married couples has declined, by 400,000, while the number of unmarried couples has more than doubled, to 1.7 million.
Meanwhile, households are far better equipped. Ninety percent now have bathtubs, compared with 5 percent in 1946; 94 percent have telephones, up from 8 percent in 1954, and 77 percent have cars, up from 47 percent in 1965.
When Pope John Paul II crosses the Adriatic on Sunday to speak in Tirana, it will be the first visit of a pontiff to the Albanian capital. The Pope will also travel to the northern city of Shkoder, where he will ordain four bishops to serve the country's estimated 300,000 Catholics. Albania is separated from the Vatican by only about 400 kilometers (250 miles), but four decades of insular communism and official atheism (all religious institutions were closed from 1967 to 1990) had prevented earlier visits, the ATA news agency notes.
Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany has just completed his latest weight-loss cure at Bad Hofgastein in Austria, but the result of the 16-day regime of herbal tea and dry bread is something of a state secret. One German newspaper said Mr. Kohl had lost 7 kilograms (15 pounds). A reporter followed the same diet and lost only 3.5 kilos, but he noted that the chancellor "is a professional" at the dieting game. The German press estimates Mr. Kohl's weight at 130 kilos.
"The Good Sex Guide," a critically acclaimed sex education program produced by Britain's ITV, has been rejected by Swedish television executives as "far too tame." The program broke new ground in Britain with its humorous but explicit approach, and it was sold to Danish and Finnish television. But a spokesman for Sweden's TV4 said the series was too much like educational programs seen at school.
Fore! Britain's Princess Anne, on her thoughts about golf: "I prefer to take the dog out."
Brian Knowlton

HEALTH / SCIENCE

Swimming Beats Running as A Workout

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Howard Wainer, a swimmer and statistician at the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey, first began wondering if runners spend energy as efficiently as swimmers when he was a student in the 1960s, and argued with his runner friends over whose workout was harder.

Now he has combined those two interests in an article in *Chance*, the journal of the American Statistical Association.

Humans, it seems, just were not meant to move quickly through water. Dr. Wainer's study found that champion runners can go about three and a half times farther than champion swimmers in the same amount of time. But in that time, the less efficient swimmers burn 25 percent more calories.

Swimmers can take solace, however, in the finding that they appear to be better conditioned as athletes. Runners' performances peter out as their distances get longer, whereas swimmers maintain a much more consistent pace. And female swimmers are faster, compared with female runners, than male swimmers are compared with male runners.

If a person is running at top speed for a given length of time, say 20 minutes, and another person is swimming at top speed for that time, Dr. Wainer asked, how far will the runner go relative to the swimmer? To answer the question, he looked at world record times in running and swimming, to be sure he was comparing the very best performances in the two sports.

He found that the theoretical maximum ratio is 3.75 to 1 for male athletes, which means that in 20 minutes a man can run 3.75 times as far as he can swim. The ratio was 3.5 for women in a 20-minute period. The ratio differs slightly for different times.

The study, said Dr. Sally Morton, a statistician at the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, California, is "creating a buzz in the statistics community among the more athletic triathlete-triathlete types."

One immediate consequence of the results, said Dr. Al Looati, a

sports physiologist at the Center for Sports Medicine at St. Francis Memorial Hospital in San Francisco, is that it allows athletes to calculate whether they are more efficient runners or swimmers by looking at the ratio of their best times.

Some statisticians say they are already putting that idea into practice. Dr. Morton, who is a competitive long-distance ocean swimmer, said that she immediately calculated her relative speeds of running versus swimming to see if they came close to the theoretical maximum, which is 3.5 to 1 for female athletes. Her ratio, she said, was 2.6 to 1, indicating that she swims much better than she runs.

Dr. Richard De Vaux, a statistician at Princeton University who competes in triathlons, did the same thing. He said his ratio was exactly the same as the figure Dr. Wainer calculated for male athletes, 3.75 to 1. "The way I look at it, I'm equally bad at both sports," Dr. De Vaux said.

Dr. Wainer said that when he analyzed the relative efficiencies of running and swimming, he deliberately rejected an approach that had been tried in the past: to assume that the efficiency of exercise depends on the number of calories that are required to move one gram of body mass a distance of one centimeter.

In this sort of analysis, the time factor is ignored, since whether someone walks a mile or runs it, the total energy expended would be the same. This is the basis of advice, often given by trainers in health clubs, who say that people wanting to lose weight are just as well off walking as running as long as they keep their distance constant.

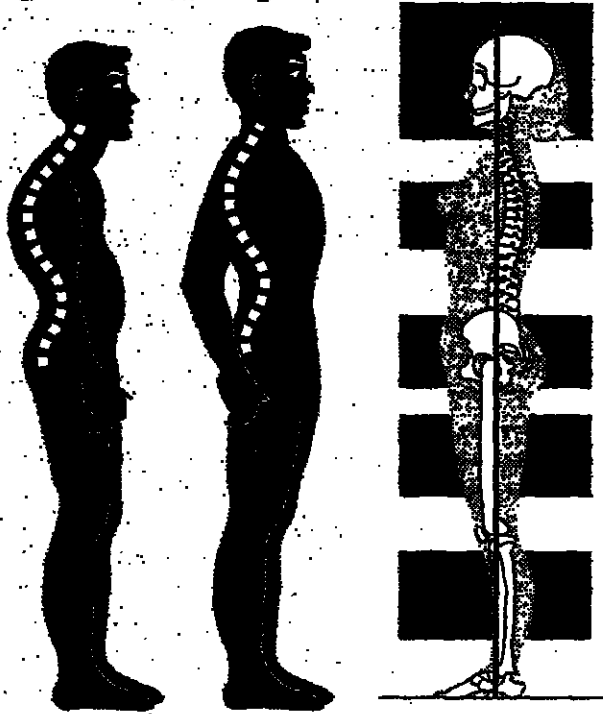
"That idea seemed patently false," Dr. Wainer said. "It seemed to me that the distance traveled isn't the key thing. It's how hard it is to do it."

Dr. John Duncan, an exercise physiologist, agreed with this approach. The idea that only distance matters in calculating efficiency, "is an old myth," he said.

Given the ratios he found for swimmers and runners, as well as measurements of oxygen consumption, Dr. Wainer deduced that champion swimmers burn 25 percent more calories than runners in a given time.

Two Posture Wrongs and a Right

People who feel too tall or often carry heavy weights may slouch, left, which leads to abnormal pressures on virtually every weight-bearing joint. Slouching can put as much as 15 times as much pressure on the lower back as does standing up straight. The military posture, center, with the head and shoulders thrust back and the knees locked, results in a sway in the back and puts excessive strain on the spine. Proper posture, at right, aligns the pelvis, shoulders, center of the hip, kneecap and ankle bone. The upper back curves out slightly, and the chin is parallel to the floor and not thrust forward.



Source: The Wellness Letter

The New York Times

Stand Up Straight, Now!

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At the risk of sounding like your mother, I am going to tell you to "stop slouching and stand [sit] up straight."

Not that poor posture will cause some dread disease or turn you into a laughingstock. But perpetually allowing your body to stand or sit in misaligned positions can exact an unpleasant toll on your physical well-being and possibly your social stature.

Body language says a lot to the world about your self-image. A person who stands up straight conveys a message of self-confidence and competence, while someone who slouches or slumps appears depressed and self-conscious. Poor posture can make you look older and fatter than you are.

Poor posture can also set you up for all kinds of chronic or recurring aches and pains, especially neck and back pain, and it can drain your energy and increase fatigue.

Slouching creates up to 15 times as much pressure on your lower back as standing up straight does. When you slump, your diaphragm collapses, there is less room for your lungs to

expand, and the resulting shallow breathing means there is less oxygen available to nourish your body.

In children, posture problems, which tend to become more noticeable during adolescence, may be caused by a congenital or developmental abnormality. The child may have a spinal deformity that warrants medical attention and correction. The child's doctor may recommend a consultation with a specialist in pediatric orthopedics.

But experts in physical therapy say that in most cases bad posture in adults is a bad habit and, like any habit, it can be broken.

Although some people slouch because they have a poor self-image, more often inadequate muscle strength in the upper body and weak stomach muscles play major roles. A person may be a runner or biker with incredibly strong legs and hips, but unless another activity is pursued that strengthens the upper body, muscles there may be surprisingly weak.

For some, the physical demands of their jobs — the need to sit in one place hour after hour, having to carry heavy loads or bend over often — put strain on the body and prompt them to slouch in a misguided effort to relieve the stress.

Being overweight can also take a toll on your posture by adding to the

demands on your skeletal structure and increasing fatigue when you stand or walk.

Pregnant women who fail to maintain good muscle tone, especially in their backs and the upper body, are more likely to acquire the postural distortion and severe back strain that can accompany their expanding abdomens.

On the other hand, the much-touted military posture, with head and shoulders pulled back stiffly and knees locked, can also result in excessive arching of the back and undue stress on the spine. In fact, any body position that is forced and rigid is fatiguing, using far more energy than good posture requires.

Think of your body as a stack of building blocks: one each for your head, neck bones, rib cage, pelvic area, thighs, shins and feet. As a child, you may have tried to stack blocks zigzag fashion to see how high you could go before they fell.

People with poor posture are doing the same thing to their bodies. While their muscles, tendons and ligaments will keep them from complete collapse, any imbalance in the alignment of their body's "blocks" increases the effort involved in keeping the stack together and creates excessive strain on the supporting tissues.

Breast Cancer Theory
Family of Genes Could Be Factor

SYDNEY — An Australian medical research team has found that a family of genes may play a major role in the spread of breast cancer and say their work could bring closer a cure for the killer disease.

An 18-month study by the Garvan Research Foundation at St. Vincent's Hospital in Sydney showed the role of the genes, known as cyclins, was likely to occur more in breast cancer cells than in normal breast tissue. "These experiments have revealed that cyclin genes and in particular cyclin D1 are far more prevalent in breast cancer than normal breast tissue," a research team member, Dr. Colin Watts, said. "This provides strong evidence that these new genes may be involved in the development and growth of breast cancer."

By identifying the genes, the researchers believe that they are nearer to controlling the spread of breast cancer. "Understanding the molecular mechanisms which control these functions of multiplication in normal breast cells and how the mechanisms change is the major challenge facing researchers," Dr. Watts said.

The head of the research team, Dr. Rob Sutherland, said there was evidence that the cyclin genes were also found in some types of leukemia and in some head and neck cancers.

The research is still in its early stage, Dr. Sutherland said. The next step would be an examination of the whole range of breast cancers in individual women to verify the finding and to see whether or not these genes were related to different types of cancer.

What's Green, Centenarian
And Nearly Impenetrable?By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It may be the most impenetrable periodical in the English language, and yet hopeful authors sent it 39,475 manuscripts last year, and its 6,000-odd subscribers paid up to \$1,000 each to read it. It is *The Physical Review*, now celebrating its 100th anniversary.

At a national meeting of the American Physical Society here on April 13, a crowd of prominent physicists from around the world packed a banquet hall to hear "Songs of the Physical Review," a collection of science parodies written during his student days at Harvard University by the mathematician-turned-satirist Tom Lehrer.

Not always appealing to nonscientists, the Lehrer songs included numbers like "The Derivative," a sprightly ditty based on differential calculus. Other Lehrer songs on the bill were "The Slide Rule Song," which explains to students how to hide examination crib notes in a slide rule, and "Physicist's Love Song," which begins with the line "I love you, a liter and a gram."

The journal celebrated the centennial observance rarely offers anything comprehensible to outsiders, however, much less anything to laugh about. It consists of pure, unrelenting science of the highest order.

Generally speaking, physicists do not much care whether outsiders understand what they write, but *The Physical Review* has plumbed new depths of unintelligibility, and its prose has become so opaque that the publishers recently felt obliged to impose new writing rules on some authors.

The rules are not uniformly applied. So many physics papers are published each week that *The Physical Review* comes out in six volumes,

each one specializing in a field. (Physical Review A is devoted to atomic physics, optics and related matters; Physical Review B publishes papers on solid-state physics; Physical Review C covers nuclear physics; Physical Review D covers astrophysics and relativity, and Physical Review E covers plasma, chaos and complexity.)

None of these volumes is affected by the new intelligibility rule. But another section of the publication, called *Physical Review Letters*, now demands a slightly less obscure style of the American Physical Society, said the lead paragraph of every article in *Physical Review Letters* must now be understandable to a physicist, not just those who happen to be experts in the article's arcane field.

After the first paragraph or two, the paper may still be written as a thicker of difficult equations, but at least the average physicist, who skims the top can now usually guess what it is about.

Physical Review will soon change the color of its journals' covers from turquoise green to separate colors for the different sections, so they can be quickly distinguished from each other on library shelves.

"We've heard some concern that this change may be too flashy for some of our subscribers," Dr. Bederson said, "but we must move with the times."

Library shelves around the world are groaning under the collected volumes of *Physical Review*. Some scientists call the journal "the green plague."

"The theory of relativity," one of the physicists at the meeting joked, "states that nothing can expand faster than the speed of light, unless it conveys no information. This accounts for the astonishing expansion rate of *The Physical Review*."



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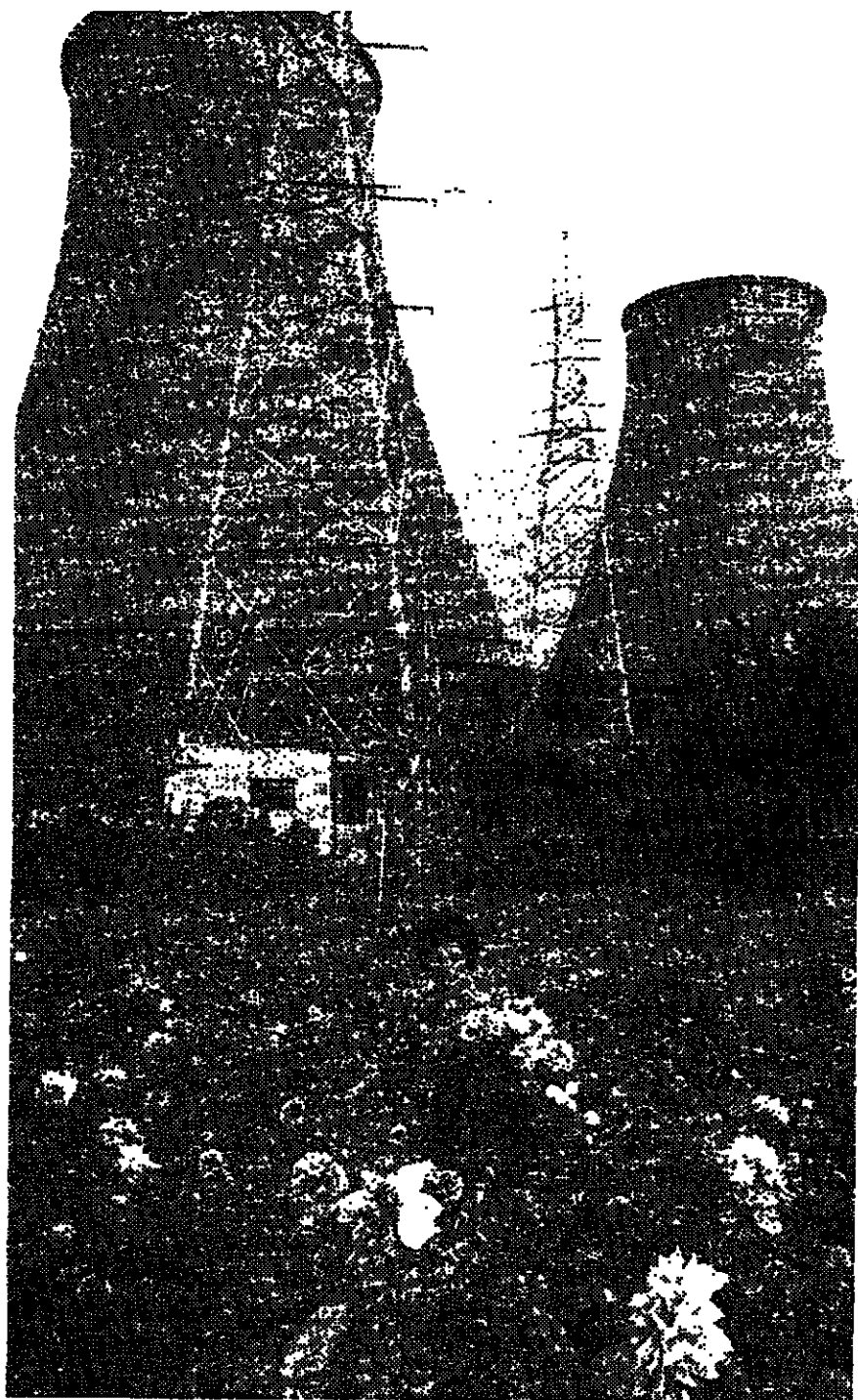
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INDUSTRY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The protection of the environment was once an unavoidable, government-imposed obligation for the world's industrial companies. It was frequently seen as a cause of higher costs and competitive disadvantages. Today, environmental protection facilities are often accepted happily as a manufacturer's second most important capital investment.

Most strikingly, technologies have taken industrial and household wastes and transformed them from an undesirable by-product of the production process into a prime source of high-quality raw materials and energy. Fifty percent recycling and reclamation rates are now common for many kinds of metals as well as for plastics, glass, paper and other secondary raw materials.

Building, equipping and operating environmental protection systems has become big business for many industrial companies. Finance for these systems is increasingly coming from enterprising banks and private investors.



Flower and power: Chimneys do not necessarily mean pollution.

Industry Welcomes Stricter EC Rules

More than two decades of increasingly strict environmental regulations have left their mark on Europe's industrial landscape. Facilities for treating waste are now integral parts of manufacturing systems and are capable of generating natural gas, reclaiming metals and producing slag. And Europe's companies are leaders in marketing their hard-won environmental expertise to third parties.

The list of environmental protection measures on the EC's agenda in the 1990s has been getting longer and longer. They now include taxes on energy use and on carbon dioxide discharges, mandatory recycling of products and packaging, stricter regulation of emissions, effluents and land-use, and increased prices for water and waste disposal.

This catalogue would seem designed to incite the indignation of a profit-minded industrialist, but reaction from Europe's major manufacturers has remained surprisingly muted — for two good reasons. Firstly, experience has taught them that most national and international environmental laws turn out to have more bark than bite. Secondly, manufacturers are equipped (literally speaking) to handle new regulations with only a small increase in expenditure.

Over the last two decades, the EC's manufacturers have spent \$150 billion on "scrubbers," sewage treat-

Problem: 120 million tons of garbage a year

ment plants and other environmental facilities, according to a recent estimate by a German industrial consulting group. This enormous, long-term investment represents one-quarter of all private- and public-sector expenditures on environmental capital goods in the Community and has given manufacturers a vested interest in a pro-environment stance in the EC.

Supplying and servicing these facilities has become a \$100 billion a year industry in the EC, and the German business monthly Impulse forecasts a doubling of that figure by

the year 2000. The size and sophistication of this market is demonstrated by one of its rising stars, Thermoselect of Italy, which has integrated material handling, degassing, pyrolysis and purification systems into a single waste-treatment unit.

For EC countries contending with a garbage disposal problem amounting to 120 million tons a year, Thermoselect (also the name of the entire treatment technology) is interesting for what it does not produce (dioxin and other noxious residues) as much as for what it does generate (a form of natural gas for use in electricity generation, reclaimed heavy and light metals, and slag for use in roads and building foundations).

As Thermoselect's experience shows, a decade of recycling and reclamation has given manufacturers another reason to support tougher measures: they produce cheaper raw materials. While rates of recycling in Northern Europe vary from 8 percent for plastics to 60 percent for paper, the effects have been gratifying, at least from the manufacturer's point of view. The abundance of recycled paper pulp on Europe's markets, for instance, has also depressed prices for wood-based pulp.

EC companies are also rethinking the market possibilities of used automobile tires, of which there are 200 million to dispose of each year around the world. Ultra-clean electricity power plants in California and Connecticut use tires as their source of energy. After having visited these power plants, a number of major European companies are now proposing what they call "integrated services." According to this scheme, the companies are to take old tires from community dumps to new-gen-

eration power plants, with benefit to be gained at both ends.

Similar bridging functions are being carried out in Europe's largest land reclamation project: Lime reclaimed from industrial processes is being shipped to former strip mines in Eastern Germany and is being used to neutralize the sulfur residues left behind.

Another result of environmental

Solution: clean waste-treatment units

problems and increasingly extensive regulations has been the need for complex environmental protection systems and technologies. Community and regional government often have neither the capital nor expertise to meet them. Civil servants and politicians have agreed that Europe's industrial and energy giants must be the future builder-operators of the continent's water-treatment plants, land-reclamation projects and munitions-recycling and disposal schemes.

"The only way we will be able to meet the EC's new, strict sewage-treatment standards is with facilities operated by the private sector," states Arnold Vaatz, minister for the environment of the German state of Saxony.

Many companies are happy to heed the public sector's call, and banks are eager to provide the finance. One example is offered by Morgan Grenfell, the London-based merchant banking subsidiary of Deutsche Bank, which arranged 55 project-financing deals in 1992 with a total value of \$68.7 billion.

Terry Swartzberg

No limits.

We set out to develop an all-in-one camera that would not limit your creative ability. The result — the Olympus Zoom Lens Reflex series.

With all the features and functions you want in one camera, there's very little you can't do.

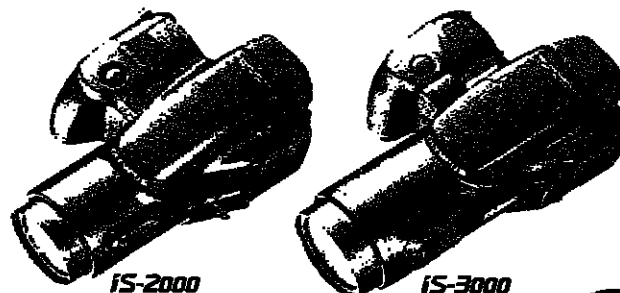
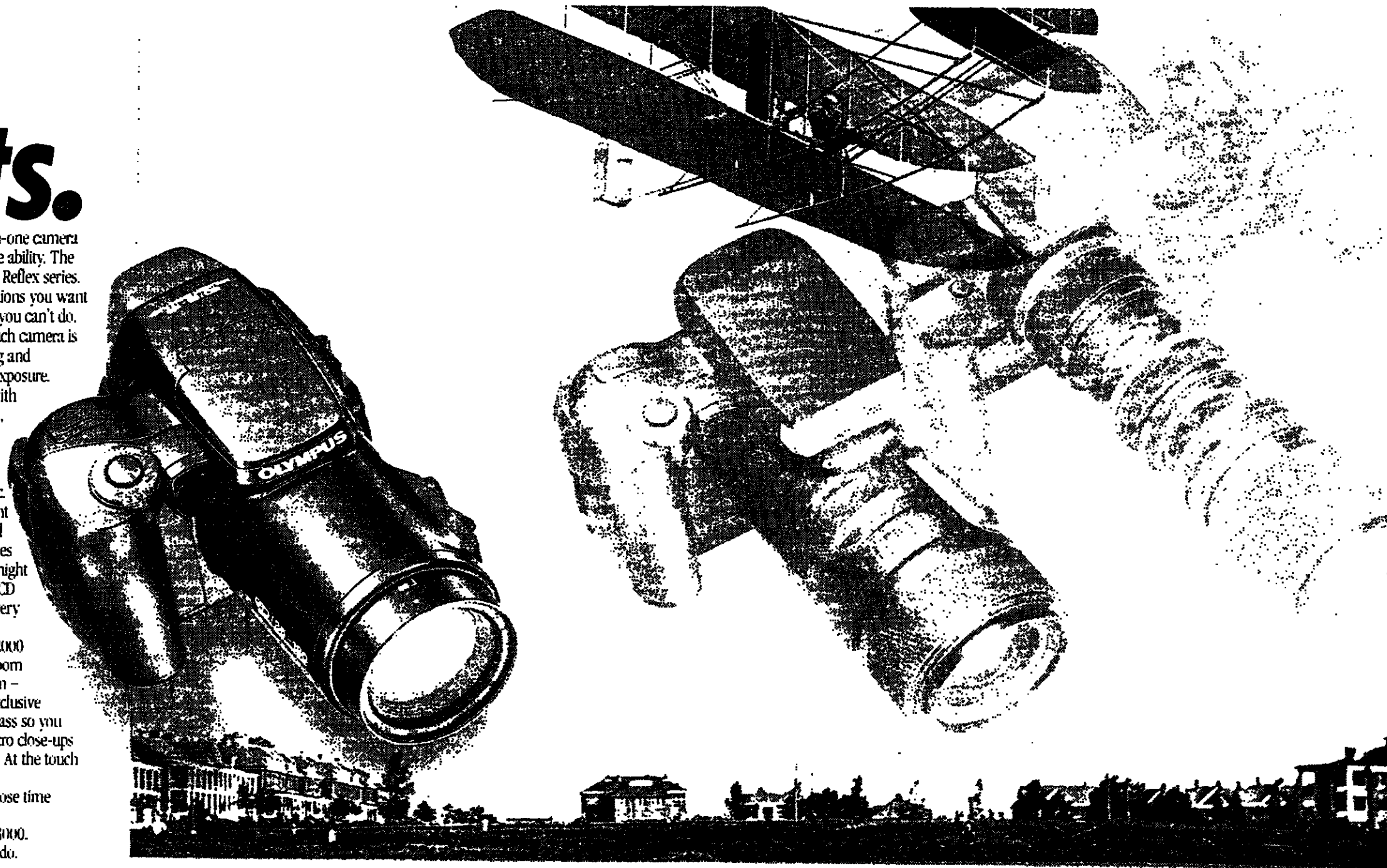
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Next, you have features like shutter speeds of up to 1/2000 sec. A versatile dual-element Intelligent Flash System that lets you control the light and image. Specific modes for sports, portrait, landscape or night photography. Plus a viewfinder LCD panel that keeps you informed every step of the way.

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The Olympus IS-2000 and IS-3000. There's no limit to what you can do.



In North, South and Central America the IS-2000 and IS-3000 are sold as the IS-2 and IS-3 DLX respectively.

OLYMPUS
OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO., LTD. Tokyo, New York, Hamburg, London

Clinton Soothes Fears of Industry

President Bill Clinton was elected with an unprecedented environmental mandate. Vice President Al Gore, the author of a huge best-seller on governmental policy toward the environment, naturally takes particular interest in this subject. Their election had industry leaders quaking.

Thus far, the new administration has moved cautiously. Mr. Clinton has taken a careful middle ground so as not to alienate private enterprise before a new deficit-reduction package takes effect. Still, most observers expect Mr. Gore to attempt to enact several proposals outlined in his book.

Ethanol: Clinton's pet project

White House and cabinet posts are filled with his associates, such as his former assistant Kathleen McGinty, now head of the new White House Office on Environmental Policy. Ms. McGinty, only 29, has alienated some oil executives with her blunt talk of instituting an energy tax on oil that is double the tax on coal and natural gas.

On the other hand, Mr. Clinton named Hazel O'Leary, a former executive with a power company, as secretary of energy. But Mrs. O'Leary is expected to be outflanked by the new head of the Environmental Protection Agency, Carol Browner, another Gore associate.

Former Arizona Governor Bruce Babbitt headed a major private environmental group before becoming secretary of the interior. Such appointments represent a marked change from the laissez faire attitude — and appointments — of George Bush and Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Clinton's Environmental Protection Agency has been active on several issues, but Ms. Browner appears to be far from doctrinaire. For example, last month she visited Detroit to reassure the auto industry that, despite Mr. Clinton's campaign promises, she would go slowly in raising minimum fuel standards from 27 miles per gallon to 40.

More significantly, the agency decided to allow a controversial waste incinerator in East Liverpool, Ohio to conduct tests in spite of Mr. Gore's strenuous objections.

This may be part of a broader change in environmental policy taking place in the United States. Many are beginning to question specific initiatives complaining that the government has spent too much on certain problems — environmental costs are expected to grow by 50 percent within eight years.

— while letting other problems go unresolved.

While governor of Arkansas, Mr. Clinton criticized the Superfund, which now spends \$2 billion a year cleaning up toxic waste sites. Other programs now under scrutiny include the removal of asbestos (nearly \$20 billion annually); and measures against dioxin, which forced the evacuation of Times Beach, Missouri. Experts now maintain dioxin is not as dangerous as was once feared.

Mr. Clinton also retreated on raising the fees for cattle grazing on government-owned land — a sore point with environmentalists. The president was forced to back down after senators from several Western states threatened to withdraw their support from his economic-stimulus package.

Nevertheless, the Clinton administration, particularly the Environmental Protection Agency, is expected to target several industries. Mr. Gore and others in the administration want the agency to be represented at cabinet level to give it even more regulatory clout.

Meanwhile, the govern-

ment is expected to ask manufacturers to ensure that computers become more energy efficient by using less electricity, requiring less climate control and having a built-in mechanism that shuts them down while not in use. One of Mr. Clinton's pet projects, the use of ethanol as a fuel, was written into the budget despite widespread skepticism from the oil industry, which claims ethanol is not viable as a gasoline substitute. The administration is also expected to be much more wary about approving pesticides and to ban many of those now in use.

Finally, Mr. Clinton will have to confront environmental foreign-policy issues. Environmental groups have said that the North American Free Trade Agreement could be in jeopardy if the administration does not force Mexico to go after heavy industrial polluters along the U.S. border. And questions about acid rain and other standards threaten GATT negotiations with EC countries. Private industry will be following both issues closely in the months ahead.

Steve Weinstein



In Japan, 75 percent of the average automobile is recycled.

Japan's Aim: More Profit, Less Energy

As one of the world's most industrialized and energy efficient countries, Japan is forging both public and private strategies to improve environmental quality.

Given the country's limited supply of land and natural resources, the need is for long-term measures to balance what the government calls the "three Es" — environmental conservation, economic growth and energy supply/demand stabilization. Strict regulation and industrial responses to environmental pollution began in the 1960s, when the economic boom's positive and negative effects were becoming clearer.

Even before the oil shocks of the 1970s, Japanese electronics producers had begun mass-producing solar cells, and automobile manufacturers had launched electric vehicle development projects to decrease the country's dependence on imported oil supplies.

In the 1970s and 1980s, the inventors of lean production demonstrated that they could be the world's leanest industrial consumers of energy and other inputs. Toyota used 30 percent less production energy per vehicle in 1985 than in 1973.

Today, electronics firms, car makers, public utility companies, researchers and manufacturers work together to lower energy demand and diversify energy sources. The government's new Sunshine Project, for instance, supported Sanyo Electric's effort to increase the effective conversion efficiency of its amorphous solar cells to 12 percent.

Firms like Sanyo and Sharp have integrated solar technology into roof tiles, watches, air conditioners, satellites, airships and alternative-energy vehicles.

With about 1,000 electric vehicles on the road, small fleets of cars and vans featuring sporty new looks and improved battery technology are being sold in increasing numbers in Japan. The government recently announced a plan to create a network of vehicle charging stations.

Solar cells become 12% more efficient

Fill problems (documented by the research firm Infoplan in 1992) while reducing their own industrial wastes through recycling.

The automobile industry emphasizes that more than 75 percent of the material in vehicles that have ended their useful lives is recycled in Japan. Nissan Motor Co., for instance, reuses about 77 percent of the total waste generated from production.

In many industries, corporations are reducing and altering the packaging materials they use. For instance, Olympus Optical Co., the camera, optical and precision instrument maker, now uses easily recycled and biodegradable materials to produce many of its camera packages, bags and see-through boxes.

These developments illustrate how Japanese companies can integrate environmentally friendly action into today's business operations to ensure their future prosperity, a strategy endorsed by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) in

its global environmental charter of April 1991.

In its exploration of appliances free of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), Sanyo created a natural gas-powered heating and cooling system that uses a helium gas refrigerant.

Sharp has developed a new type of vacuum insulating material for refrigerators, while Matsushita, Hitachi and Sanyo have designed new refrigerator compressors that use CFC alternatives.

Manufacturers in the auto industry are abolishing the use of CFCs in air conditioners and in the process of cleaning and manufacturing parts. Olympus Optical eliminated the use of feron in its cleansing devices last month and introduced its own non-chlorine cleansing fluid.

These environmental activities are an integral part of the Japanese endeavor to replace the vicious cycle of industrial development leading to environmental degradation with the more virtuous cycle of environmental protection spurring economic growth.

Because of the country's past environmental difficulties and present economic strength, it is natural for Japan to be a pioneer in this field, says Kenichi Kuriyama, president of the Osaka International Trade Fair Commission.

The latest environmental conservation technologies from Japan and elsewhere will be featured this December at Osaka's global environmental technology show, "New Earth '93." Janet Purdy Levoux

Asia Counts the Cost of Pollution

Until quite recently, the general attitude of Asian industry toward environmental awareness mirrored that of Malaysian Prime Minister Mahatir Mohamed. Most industrialists regarded Western insistence on "greenness" as a strategy designed to increase the costs and reduce the competitiveness of Asian goods.

Now, that attitude is changing. While yet to be fully convinced of the virtues of environmentalism, Asian companies are taking the first steps toward making their products ecologically friendly. In large measure, they are doing this in reaction to government regulation and the potential loss of sales. But Asia also has a small but promising industry for cleanup technologies.

For frequent travelers around Asia, attitudes cannot change fast enough. Just about every major city

in Asian industry's approach to greenness.

New government regulations in the United States and Europe have forced the region's high-technology industries, in particular, to adhere to sound ecological principles in order to keep exports flowing to their major markets. Asian governments themselves, increasingly aware of the damage that pollution can cause, are now promulgating their own green regulations. And, slowly, Asian industry is realizing that cleaning up can save them money.

Outside influence forms perhaps the most immediate stimulus for Asian industry. "Sooner or later, manufacturers are going to find their environmental performance at home will be a criterion by which their product is judged by overseas buyers," says Stephen Lam, director of the Hong Kong-based Centre for Environmental Technology. "The U.S. and European buyers are starting to demand higher quality from nonperformance factors in the products they import."

Government encouragement of greenness is most evident in Singapore. One imaginative scheme helped Singapore companies to deal with the CFC problem pre-emptively. In early 1990, the government started to auction permission for companies to use specific quantities of CFCs. As soon as they realized the cost of successful bids, the island republic's electronics companies started to change over to substitute products and technologies.

It is not just the electronics industry that must follow strict govern-

ment regulations in Singapore. Companies wishing to enter the Singapore Science Park must satisfy the park committee that, among other things, their work will not cause pollution or abuse land.

In some cases, governments have had to wield a stronger stick. This month, Malaysia raised fines on palm-oil and rubber factories that dump effluent. Three years ago, the Hong Kong government closed a bleaching and dyeing works that had dumped untreated effluent into the Ho Chung River for 20 years. Another factory in the area took the hint and installed an effluent treatment plant.

Companies are also making money directly from environmental awareness. Philippine inventor Elias Velenton sells panels to build houses made of otherwise useless rice husks and concrete. A handful of companies in India and China manufactures electric vehicles. In Hong Kong, Concordia Paper supplies the territory's manufacturers with packaging material made from 100 percent recycled paper.

Asian industry continues to monitor work in the laboratories. Two years ago, for example, biochemist K.K. Mark of the Chinese University of Hong Kong isolated a bacterium capable of converting indigo dye into harmless, colorless substances. Since then, researchers at the Hong Kong Institute of Biotechnology have been improving the bug's capabilities; local companies have now started to bid for a piece of the technological action.

Peter Gwynne

Builders are installing more solar panels

in the region is covered by a brownish pall of smog, visible from tens of kilometers away. The smog is caused by unregulated or little-regulated industrial processes based largely on fossil fuels.

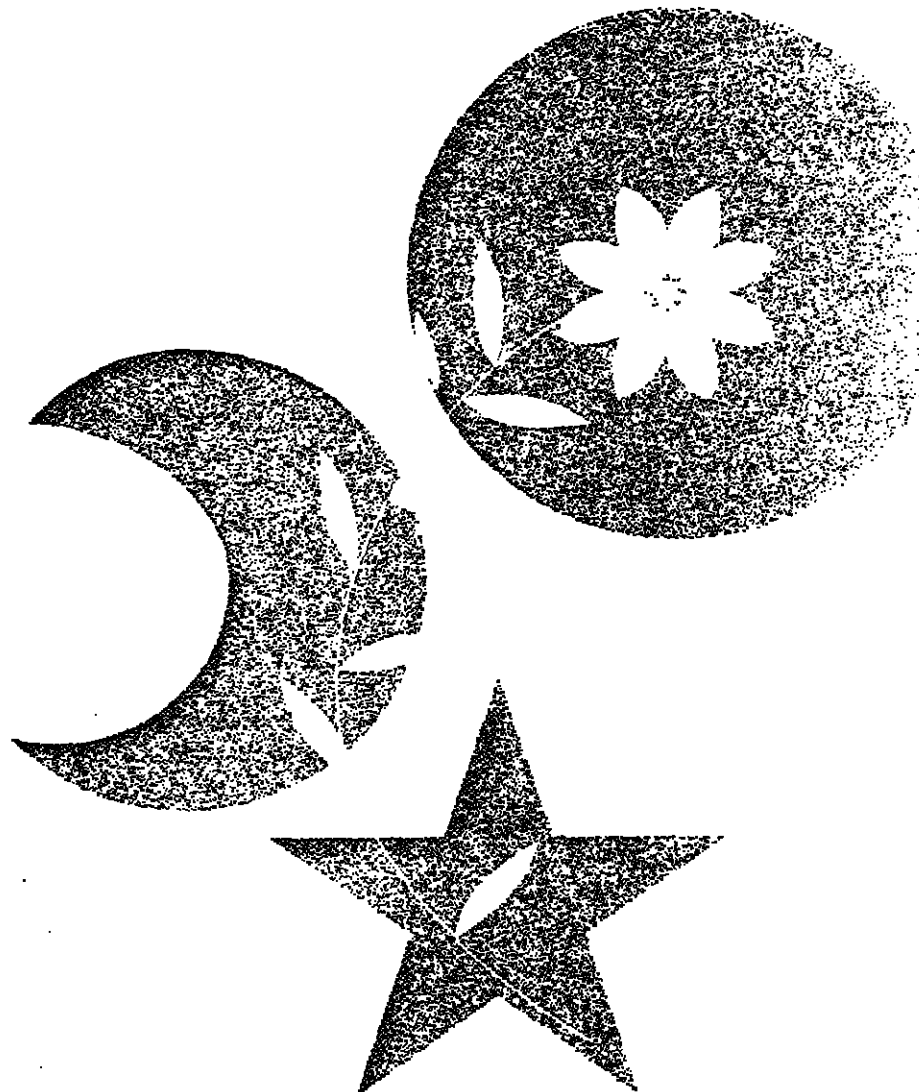
Beijing, Calcutta, Jakarta, Bangkok, Seoul, Kuala Lumpur and Manila are among the cities whose air contains more particulate matter or dangerous sulfur dioxide — or both — than the amounts recommended by the World Health Organization.

At ground level, waterways have also become reservoirs of pollution. Some small streams in Hong Kong are blackened by runoffs of the indigo dye used to make blue jeans. Less than half of the urban populations of Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Philippines have access to safe drinking water.

Those problems have been growing for several years. But three specific factors have caused the change

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the advertising department of the International Herald Tribune. It was written by Terry Swartzberg in Munich, Janet Levoux in Tokyo, Peter Gwynne in Hong Kong and Steve Weinstein in New York.

At Sanyo, things are looking up for the ozone layer.



While we're best known at Sanyo for consumer electronics, we place a high priority on making products that protect the earth's environment as well. And protecting the ozone layer is above all. One natural solution is CFC-free technology. We were one of the first companies to rid our products of these damaging elements. As a result, we've developed both a CFC-free and a trial Direct Drive Heat Pump system that uses helium-based coolants. We also make natural CO₂ a cause of global warming. At Sanyo, we want you to feel as comfortable about the environment as you do with the temperature. And clean, safe technology can help. Because when you're looking up for the ozone layer, they're looking up for all of us on earth.

SANYO

Technology that goes with you.

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT TECHNOLOGY SHOW
December 7-10, 1993 INTEX OSAKA

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Saving the world from environmental hazards has become an issue of utmost urgency. We are increasingly aware of the destructive effects of air pollution, global warming, and the depletion of natural resources. At the same time, efforts are being made to find solutions. Technology for global environmental conservation and restoration must play an essential part in finding ways of dealing with these problems, exchanging ideas, and putting them into practice all over the world.

The aim of the New Earth '93-Challenges to the Environmental Future is to bring to the attention of scientists, engineers, and international participants the environmental problems that exist in our world, and to exchange information.

We aim to provide a showcase of equipment and technology, including: global environmental monitoring technology, resource technology, energy saving and new energy technology, waste treatment and air pollution prevention, environment friendly products, and exhibitions of environmental policies and technology from all over the world.

Osaka is welcome to participate in the fair held from 7th-10th December 1993, in Osaka, Japan. Your contribution is important.

For more information, please contact:
Osaka International Trade Fair Commission
5-102, Nishi-Azabu 1-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku Osaka 559 Japan Phone 00-81-6-770 Fax 00-81-6-8666

Organizers
Osaka International Trade Fair Commission (OITFC)
The Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers (JSIM)
Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (RITE)

US

Handwritten note: 20/10/93

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the prices elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100 1/4	+ 1/4
MSFT	34 1/2	+ 1/2
ORCL	28 1/2	+ 1/2
GOOG	275 1/2	+ 1/2
AMZN	36 1/2	+ 1/2
EBAY	24 1/2	+ 1/2
SHOP	26 1/2	+ 1/2
WAL	24 1/2	+ 1/2
WMT	24 1/2	+ 1/2
KROG	24 1/2	+ 1/2
CVS	24 1/2	+ 1/2
DIS	24 1/2	+ 1/2
INTC	24 1/2	+ 1/2
QCOM	24 1/2	+ 1/2
TXN	24 1/2	+ 1/2
SPX	24 1/2	+ 1/2

TRADE: U.S. Plans Partial Sanctions on EC

(Continued from first finance page)

dragged on for nearly seven years. Mr. Clinton announced recently that he would ask Congress to extend until Dec. 15 the deadline for completing the talks. Mr. Kantor and Sir Leon expressed satisfaction with their preliminary discussions on how to wrap up the negotiations.

Mr. Kantor and Sir Leon announced they would meet three more times and would later add other major trading partners with a goal of making substantial progress before leaders of the world's seven richest countries gather in Tokyo on July 6 for their annual meeting.

Mr. Clinton has said that he and other leaders would face severe embarrassment if they are unable to report progress by the time of the Tokyo meeting after the Group of Seven countries have proclaimed next year after that they are on the verge of wrapping up the talks.

Mr. Kantor said progress was made in several areas, including market access, which covers reducing tariff barriers to the flow of manufactured goods.

The EC has favored a formula that would cut tariffs on manufactured goods by an average of 30 percent while the United States has pushed a zero-zero option in which it offered to eliminate tariffs on certain products if its trading partners did the same. (AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

■ EC Ready to End Cattle Import Ban

The EC Commission said Wednesday it was ready to end a ban on imports of live animals, meat and milk from Central and Eastern Eu-

rope as early as next week but only if they agreed to tighter health controls, news services reported from Brussels.

The Commission imposed a one-month ban affecting 18 countries on April 8 following an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Italy that was traced to imports of calves from Croatia.

"We are planning to get rid of the prohibition on imports of live animals if certain requirements are met," Farm Commissioner Rene Steichen said at a news conference in Strasbourg.

He said central veterinary agencies in export countries would have to give advance notice of shipments to EC importers and issue numbered certificates.

Live animals would have to be kept in isolation for about two weeks under veterinary control before being exported, and animals exported for fattening would have to be blood tested.

"It's not a political but a purely veterinary decision," Mr. Steichen said, adding that false certificates had been used to move diseased animals through countries free of the disease, such as Hungary and Poland.

He said the Commission proposal would be sent to the countries affected by the ban and the EC executive body would review their responses next week. If the necessary assurances were given the ban would be ended.

The EC ban, effective until May 10, covers imports from the former Yugoslavia, Albania, part of the former Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. (Reuters, AFP)

Symbol	Price	Change
AMZN	36 1/2	+ 1/2
EBAY	24 1/2	+ 1/2
SHOP	26 1/2	+ 1/2
WAL	24 1/2	+ 1/2
WMT	24 1/2	+ 1/2
KROG	24 1/2	+ 1/2
CVS	24 1/2	+ 1/2
DIS	24 1/2	+ 1/2
INTC	24 1/2	+ 1/2
QCOM	24 1/2	+ 1/2
TXN	24 1/2	+ 1/2
SPX	24 1/2	+ 1/2

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100 1/4	+ 1/4
MSFT	34 1/2	+ 1/2
ORCL	28 1/2	+ 1/2
GOOG	275 1/2	+ 1/2
AMZN	36 1/2	+ 1/2
EBAY	24 1/2	+ 1/2
SHOP	26 1/2	+ 1/2
WAL	24 1/2	+ 1/2
WMT	24 1/2	+ 1/2
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TXN	24 1/2	+ 1/2
SPX	24 1/2	+ 1/2

(Continued on page 17)

TRIB INDEX

NATIONAL MAN

CURRE

Yen's Rise Bodes Well for Japan, But Not Just Yet

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Endaka, the strong yen, is back with a vengeance. That means good things for Japan in the long run, Japanese officials believe — including a rise in purchasing power, an upgrade in the manufacturing base, and a reduction in the politically troublesome trade surplus.

But in the short run, officials fear the yen's rapid rise is threatening to make Japanese goods too expensive on world markets before companies have a chance to streamline themselves. The result could be a lengthening of Japan's recession, plus at least a temporary swelling of the trade surplus.

The high anxiety over the adverse short-run effects was underscored Wednesday in remarks by cabinet ministers, who sought to jawbone the dollar-yen rate into reverse after it touched a postwar low of 109.90 yen per dollar in Tokyo currency trading. Thanks partly to heavy dollar-buying by the Bank of Japan, the rate rose slightly to close at 110.625 in Tokyo, and later edged up to 110.625 at the close in New York.

Kabun Muto, the foreign minister, took a potshot at a recent comment by President Bill Clinton that has been the principal factor behind the yen's surge this week.

"It is highly unusual and regrettable for the head of any country to comment on exchange rates, as he is not in charge of financial matters," said Mr. Muto, referring to Mr. Clinton's statement Friday that the strengthening of the yen should help reduce trade imbalances between the United States and Japan.

Although he himself holds little if any responsibility for money is-

France Plans to Cut Cabinet's Pay by 10%

PARIS — France's new prime minister, Edouard Balladur, plans to help plug the budget deficit and send a message of thrift ahead of expected tax rises, the government said Wednesday.

The cut would save a trickle of money — less than 1.6 million francs (\$300,000) — compared with the flood of budgetary red ink estimated at 330 billion francs this year.

But the sacrifice would carry symbolic weight within the austerity package Mr. Balladur is expected to announce next month.

"It is quite natural that those who demand the efforts set an example," the government spokesman, Nicolas Sarkozy, said. "Even if the move is symbolic, there are symbols that speak loudly and count."

Ministers have already been ordered to slash entertainment expenses, cut private staff and use commercial airlines instead of state-owned executive planes. But those measures have been denied for not requiring personal sacrifices from ministers.

"We must stick with the French people, especially those who are out of a job," said Michele Alliot-Marie, youth and sports minister.

Cabinet ministers earn about 45,000 francs a month, six times the average national wage. They also receive fringe benefits including housing, cars and travel.

The planned salary cut was disclosed by the satirical and investigative weekly Le Canard Enchaîné, which said Mr. Balladur was also prepared to delay pay rises for 2.6 million civil servants.

It said the twin measures would save 10 billion francs and would be announced when a revised budget was presented to the cabinet on May 5.

Put Deeds in Spotlight, EBRD Says High Spending Threatens to Upstage Annual Report

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When Jacques Attali presents the annual report of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development on Thursday, the bank's lavish new London headquarters will probably receive more attention than a lending and investment performance that many insist is surprisingly good.

"Starting two years ago with only an empty building and a book called the articles of agreement, it is remarkable that we have been able to approve 88 separate projects," said a senior diplomat who represents a West European country on the bank's board.

While many have been quick to criticize the bank lately for the splendor of its offices, some also point out that its achievements in making loans and investments in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union have been substantial.

"Given all the problems on the ground in the countries they are dealing with, they have to be applauded," said Paul Reynolds, a director at the Adam Smith Institute, a free-market think tank.

The bank's commitments to lend and invest last year totaled 1.2 billion European currency units (\$1.47 billion). Actual disbursements totaled 130 million Ecus. Both figures were roughly 15 percent below the bank's own goals and even further below the

You have to promise more than you have. To make an impact on the international scene, you have to be a bit pushy."

But that pushiness and overoptimism has now hit a brick wall of reality in the 25 countries in which the bank operates. Some EBRD staffers talk about the "easy countries." The problem is that there are too few of those — mainly Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary. "Of all the countries in which we operate, how many are semistable enough to allow them to think long term?" asked Thierry Baudouin, a bank director. "A half dozen," he figures.

A Russian banker takes a sympathetic view, saying, "The scale of problems in the former Soviet Union has just grown much faster than anyone's efforts to resolve them."

The EBRD's work was never expected to be a cake walk. It was created, after all, to do things that more risk-averse private banks dared not. It was also not supposed to duplicate the efforts of more senior development agencies such as the World Bank but to

'Given all the problems on the ground in the countries they are dealing with, they have to be applauded.'

Paul Reynolds, director at the Adam Smith Institute

expectations raised by Mr. Attali, the bank's president, and some others in numerous public utterances.

Guy de Selliers, the bank's deputy head of merchant banking, explained the high-profile proclamations this way: "In the beginning

17 Bank Client, Tiriac, Takes Center Court

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Ion Tiriac, the Romanian tennis star turned tennis manager, sports promoter and Mercedes importer, will don one of his new hats at the Monte Carlo Country Club on Thursday — that of a sober-sided bank founder.

There he will announce that his Bucharest-based bank has found a prestigious investor: the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

With his hulking frame, thick hair and oversized mustache, Mr. Tiriac was once described by the American writer John McPhee as having the "air of a man who is about to close a deal in a back room behind a back

room." He talks of this latest in a long series of deals with his characteristic bluster and bluntness.

"We could have gotten the money anywhere," he said, but he wanted the EBRD "for their know-how, for the technical help they can give us."

For a reported \$9 million, the EBRD will acquire 20 percent of the Ion Tiriac Commercial Bank and place two members on its board. Although Mr. Tiriac founded the bank two years ago and remains its largest shareholder, he steers clear of management.

"I am not a banker," he said. "I leave that to the bankers."

For the EBRD, the glitzy setting of a coun-

try club — especially one in Monte Carlo — may clash with its efforts to live down recent press accounts of its own profligacy. But Mr. Tiriac has two clients among the players in the Monte Carlo Open tennis tournament — Boris Becker and Goran Ivanisevic — so London and Bucharest would not have been the most suitable venues.

While Mr. Tiriac is hardly anyone's idea of a typical banker, the fame he has carried with him from his previous lives has stood him in good stead even in the grayer realms of high finance. It was his fame that helped him to get a personal meeting with the EBRD president.

See EBRD, Page 15

See TRIAC, Page 15

U.S. TV Pursues International Partners

By Richard Covington
Special to the Herald Tribune

CANNES — American television producers, once too rich and too proud to need foreign investors, now are stumbling over one another to sign up European and Asian partners.

The deals with the highest profiles and the biggest investments at this week's MIP-TV global television market in Cannes all bore the stamp of international co-productions.

That all-American fairy tale, "Scorpion," for instance, brought CBS and RHI Entertainment together with the Italian giant Silvio Berlusconi Communications and the German concern BetaFilm, owned by the Kirch organization. When the eight-hour miniseries airs next year, there is little fear that the \$40 million production investment will be gone with the wind.

CBS has been a leader in the field, announcing three additional co-production deals with Berlusconi and the creation of a literary department to scout material specifically suited for the partnership. In a separate arrangement with TF1 of France, the American network will originate four made-for-TV mystery movies. All told, CBS plans a minimum investment of \$40 million to \$50 million in international co-production for the next year.

"It used to be that co-production was just about money," said Jeff Sagansky, president of CBS Entertainment. "We would produce and they would finance. Those days are over. Our foreign partners don't want to be simply passive investors. They want to be in on production from the beginning."

With the American audience fragmenting as cable television's ever more numerous competitors erode the broadcast networks' audience share, the networks have turned to foreign investors, particularly to finance the sort of blockbuster programming by which they hope to drive up ratings.

"Russia in the '90s," a \$12 million co-production of Worldvision and Milan-based Ceco Films, was the most prestigious of the crop of current ventures. Six iconoclastic film directors — Peter Bogdanovich, Lina Wertmuller, Ken Russell, Jean-Luc Godard, Werner Herzog and Nobuhiko Obayashi — have signed on to make an hour-long segment each, examining aspects of the splintered country. The series is due for its first showing on Turner Network Television in the spring of 1994.

Berlusconi, a billion-dollar media concern under the Fiatwest umbrella, is relying increasingly on American partners. In addition to

CBS, the Italian group has co-productions in the works with USA Network, Tribune Entertainment and Blake Edwards Television, as well as Gaumont Television of France and Beta-Film.

Amid this frenzy of activity by the commercial sector, American public television has been notably absent except for Maryland Public TV — which scored a press-relations coup here by launching a six-part documentary series, "Seapower: A Global Journey," aboard a Russian battleship. The \$2.5 million series, a co-production with Britain's Central Independent Television, and Britain's network NHK, RTP of Portugal and KRO of the Netherlands — works wonders on a budget that is minuscule by commercial TV's standards.

Raymond Ho, president and chief executive of Maryland Public Television, took note of the absence of his colleagues from this week's gathering of the leading lights of world television, asking why "the network that has done the most to improve the quality of television in America" was "all but invisible here."

He added that if the Public Broadcasting System did not take an active role in the international marketplace, "we could end up being a footnote in the history of broadcasting."

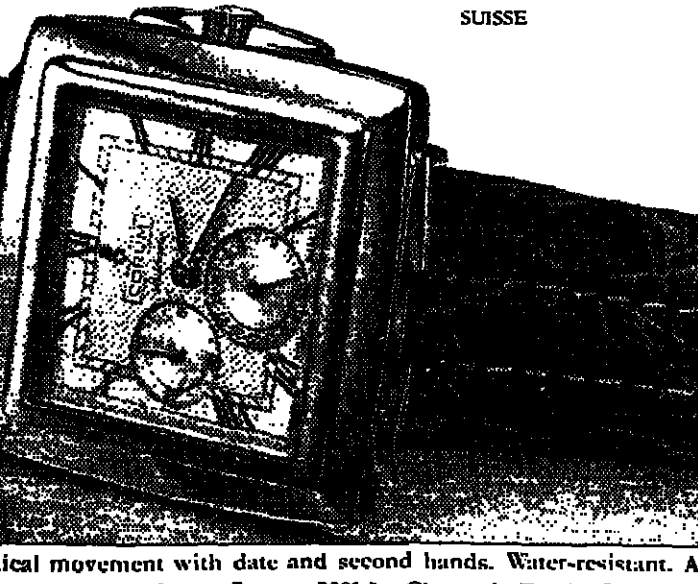
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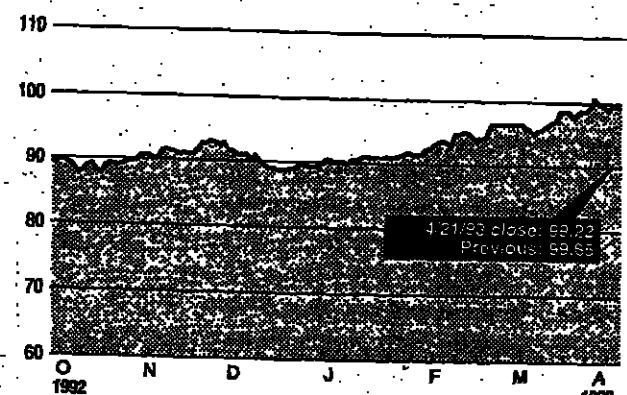
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THE TRIB INDEX: 99.22

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Region	Approx. weighting	Index	Prev. Close	% Change
Asia/Pacific	25%	107.39	106.09	+1.23
Europe	40%	97.37	96.05	+1.34
N. America	35%	98.58	94.20	+4.67

Industrial Sectors	Wtd. Index	Prev. Close	% Change
Energy	102.25	102.88	-0.61
Utilities	111.68	113.50	-1.60
Finance	99.27	99.52	-0.25
Services	109.54	110.54	-0.90
Capital Goods	100.57	101.41	-0.83
Raw Materials	100.81	101.90	-1.07
Consumer Goods	87.33	87.16	+0.17
Miscellaneous	102.17	101.22	+0.94

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available from:
Trib Index, 161 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92081 Neuilly Cedex, France.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Executive Stock Options: Assessment of a 'Reform'

By Stefan Fasis
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Is big pay shrinking in corporate America, or are executives just getting it in different ways? As reports of 1992 executive pay packages roll in, companies and pay experts are bragging about a new environment in which more corporate bosses are being forced to earn their keep.

Businesses are granting more incentives such as stock options or specialized stock awards, in which the payoff for executives arrives only if the company's share price climbs. Theoretically, the executive is thus inspired to improve company performance.

"There's more and more emphasis being put on stock payment rather than cash," said Judy Fisher, publisher of Executive Compensation Reports, a newsletter in Fairfax, Virginia.

Colgate-Palmolive Co., for instance, awarded its chief executive, Reuben Mark, options to buy 1 million shares of Colgate stock.

He can buy bundles of stock over as long as 10 years, if the price hits targets from about \$61 to \$100. The stock was trading at \$59 on the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday. Colgate stock has advanced about 20 percent annually since Mr. Mark took over in 1984. But it will have to rise a further 30 percent to enable him to exercise all his options.

The rising popularity of such incentives is viewed as a bow to shareholders. Heat over executive pay in the last two years has led to increased disclosure of compensation practices, rising influence of corporate watchdogs and congressional hearings.

But some activists say deals such as stock options are just another form of guaranteed big pay. Graef Crystal, an executive pay watchdog, says the size of option grants increased sixfold in the last decade, while corporate performance has not necessarily improved that much, and salaries have not fallen.

Mr. Crystal points out that if a stock price falls, the executive who is holding options loses nothing, while shareholders — who paid for the stock — see the value of their investment dwindle.

Also, options can be granted when a stock is poised to rise, and executives can cash in when shares look like they're heading down. Still, the boom in stock options is expected to continue for a while. As Mr. Crystal sees it, "Stock options are sort of the best of a bad breed of ways to tie pay to performance."

Mercedes Readies C-Class, Pricing to Sell

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

STUTTGART — If its new C-class cars represent the future of Mercedes-Benz, customers have reason to rejoice, but investors might be well advised to buckle up for a rough ride.

The cars, which raced from drawing board to assembly line in just 40 months, 10 percent faster than the average Mercedes, promise "more car for the money." Prices start around 40,000 Deutsche marks (\$25,000), the same as the 10-year-old 190 series that the C-class replaces, but the cars come loaded with standard features that had to be bought as options before.

The basic model comes with an airbag, antilock brakes, a five-speed engine and central door locks, for example. Just three centimeters (1.16 inches) larger than the

190 outside, the C-class is also considerably roomier on the inside.

Mercedes plans to build 120,000 of the cars this year and wants to sell more than 200,000 cars in 1994, taking direct aim at the lower end of the luxury car market that had been all but surrendered to Japanese competitors over the past few years.

"We are confident we'll take a somewhat larger share of the world market pie with the new car," Klaus-Dieter Vöhringer, the Mercedes board member responsible for production, told reporters at a pre-launch briefing on Wednesday. He added that the car was the first Mercedes conspicuously priced to sell, as opposed to being priced according to production costs.

That is good news for many Mercedes fans who never lost their affection for the German cathedrals

on wheels even as they increasingly turned to the competition.

"The taxi industry is expecting a lot of this series," said Peter Kristian, head of the Stuttgart area's taxi association. "Everyone who has seen it has been impressed." He is calling special attention to the gain in leg room, important for people who spend their days behind a steering wheel.

Mercedes's share of the local taxi fleet has declined from 98 percent a few years ago to just 70 percent today, Mr. Kristian noted.

At the same time, the car gets rave reviews from potential customers. However, it gets a word of caution from analysts worried about whether a sales success for Mercedes will translate into an earnings success for Mercedes's parent company, Daimler-Benz AG.

"It has been priced to sell, but not to make a lot of money," said

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	April 21
Australian dollar	1.0845
British pound	1.6425
Canadian dollar	0.7320
French franc	6.5595
German mark	1.3760
Italian lire	1.3660
Japanese yen	106.50
Netherlands guilder	2.2037
New Zealand dollar	0.7050
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.37
Swedish krona	8.4660
Swiss franc	1.4756
Taiwan dollar	19.3600
Thai baht	24.90
Turkish lira	1.8000
U.S. dollar	1.0000

Eurocurrency Deposits	April 21
1-month	3 1/8%
3-month	3 1/4%
6-month	3 1/2%
1-year	3 3/4%

Key Money Rates	April 21
Discount rate	5 1/2%
Prime rate	6 1/2%
3-month CDs	3 1/8%
Cable transfers	2 1/2%
3-month Treasury bill	3 1/4%
1-year Treasury bill	3 3/4%
2-year Treasury bill	3 7/8%
3-year Treasury bill	4 1/8%
10-year Treasury note	5 1/8%
30-year Treasury bond	6 1/8%
90-day forward	2 1/2%

Bayer Says Daimler Capitulated

REUTERS

LEVERKUSEN, Germany — The chemical concern Bayer AG has criticized Daimler-Benz AG's plan to list its shares on the New York Stock Exchange as a "capitulation" to U.S. regulatory authorities.

Bayer's finance chief, Helmut Locher, told the newspaper Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger that German business had once been united in its refusal to bow to the demands of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission regarding financial disclosures, but that was no longer the case.

Daimler said March 30 it would publish more financial data so it could become the first German company to get a listing on Wall Street.

MARKET DIARY

Airline Issues Rise In Mixed Market

NEW YORK Stock prices trended lower on Wednesday, although airline issues pushed higher in a better-than-expected average by AMR Corp.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.05 points, to 3,439.44. Delta, which gained 2 1/4 to 59 1/4, and USAir, ahead 1 1/4 to 24 1/4.

Wal-Mart was the most-active New York Stock Exchange issue, up 3/4 to 26 1/4. The retailer's shares have slumped in recent weeks on worries about its sales and general concerns for retailers.

Chrysler was second, slumping 7/8 to 19 after a rating downgrade from Kemper Securities. Late Tuesday, the maker of class rings and year-books reported financial third-quarter earnings of 12 cents a share, compared with 22 cents a year ago.

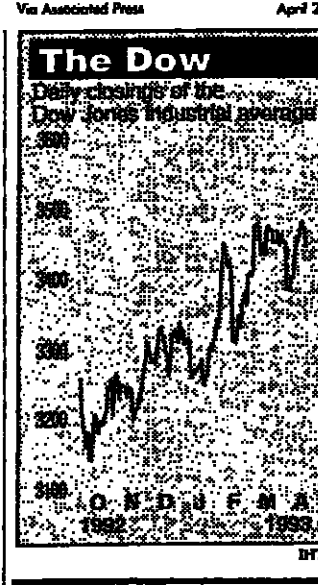
TIG Holdings Inc. was off 1/4 at 24 1/4. The former Transamerica Corp. unit began trading Tuesday with an initial offering of 44.2 million shares at \$22.625 a share.

AMR's \$22 million loss was only all that had been expected, and despite cautious statements from a chairman, investors seemed to be betting that the suffering U.S. airline industry would see an improvement this year.

As for the impact on Japan's trade surplus, officials voice confidence that a stronger yen will translate—after a year or two—into a big boost in imports and slowing of export growth.

The trouble with all these benefits, however, is that some big drawbacks loom in the short run. For one thing, endaka will almost surely make Japan's trade surplus burgeon over the next few months, because it takes time for companies and consumers to switch from higher-priced Japanese products to lower-priced foreign ones.

Meanwhile, the weakness of the dollar will mean that the value of Japan's exports will rise sharply in dollar terms.



Daily closing prices of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

Table with columns: NYSE Most Active, Val., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top trading stocks like Wal-Mart, Chrysler, TIG Holdings.

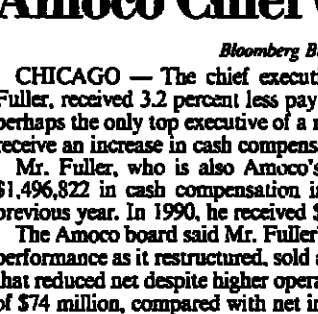
Table with columns: AMEX Most Active, Val., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top trading stocks like American Airlines, Delta.

Table with columns: NYSE Diary, Adv. Declined, Unchanged, New High, New Low.

Table with columns: Amex Diary, Adv. Declined, Unchanged, New High, New Low.

Table with columns: NASDAQ Diary, Adv. Declined, Unchanged, New High, New Low.

Headed Lower: Daily closing prices of the Dow Jones Industrial Average



Daily closing prices of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

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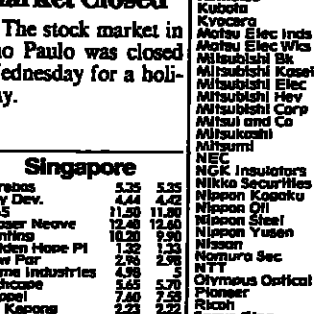
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Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Indexes table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Indexes table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg.

NASDAQ Indexes table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg.

AMEX Most Active table with columns: Val., High, Low, Last, Chg.

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S&P 100 Index Options table with columns: Strike, Call, Put, Last, Chg.

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EUROPEAN FUTURES table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Food table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Metals table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Grains table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Livestock table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Financial table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Oil table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

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Wool table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

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Wheat table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Corn table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Soybean Meal table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Soybean Oil table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

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Industries table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Stock Indexes table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Spot Commodities table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dividends table with columns: Company, Dividend, Yield.

Stock Splits table with columns: Company, Split, Date.

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

AT&T Profit Rose 12% in Quarter

BOSTON (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Wednesday its first-quarter profit had risen 12 percent before a special \$7 billion charge to comply with new accounting rules for retirement benefits.

AMR Has Lower Loss Than Expected

FORT WORTH, Texas (Bloomberg)—AMR Corp., the parent company of American Airlines, reported a first-quarter loss Wednesday that was less than what analysts expected.

Compaq's European Sales Rise 59%

PARIS (Bloomberg)—European sales by Compaq Computer Corp. totaled \$673 million in the first quarter of this year, up 72 percent in local currency terms and 59 percent in dollar terms compared with a year earlier, Andrew Barth, Compaq's senior vice president and general manager for Europe, said Wednesday.

Bristol-Myers Earnings Jump 90.6%

NEW YORK (UPI)—Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., the world's second-largest drug company, reported Wednesday that its first-quarter earnings had jumped 90.6 percent.

Defense Contractors Boost Earnings

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (AP)—McDonnell Douglas Corp. and General Dynamics Corp. reported Wednesday improved results for the first quarter. McDonnell earned \$216 million, or \$5.51 per share, in the quarter in contrast to a loss of \$1.5 million, or \$39.29 per share, a year earlier.

Amoco Chief Gets Pay Cut

CHICAGO—The chief executive of Amoco Corp., H. Laurance Fuller, received 3.2 percent less pay last year than in 1991, making him perhaps the only top executive of a major U.S. oil company who did not receive an increase in cash compensation in 1992.

Dollar Closes Higher

The dollar rose against European currencies Wednesday, as some traders bet that the Bundesbank would cut interest rates at a meeting Thursday, Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

Headed Lower

Daily closing prices of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. Futures with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Chg.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of World Stock Markets with columns: Market, Index, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Closed

The stock market in Sao Paulo was closed Wednesday for a holiday.

Table of Market Closed with columns: Market, Index, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Industrials

Table of Industrials with columns: Company, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Stock Indexes

Table of Stock Indexes with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg.

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Information Manager £20 - £25K The Information Manager will manage the information gathering and dissemination function of Global Forum. You will identify Global Forum information needs and the sources of information most relevant to issues of sustainable development

Events Manager £20 - £25K You will initiate, plan and coordinate a creative and balanced programme of events for Global Forum. This will mean direct involvement in Global Forum 'core' events and liaison with a wide range of organizations wishing to stage conferences, meetings and exhibitions

All applicants must have experience of working in a highly political environment and should have a general understanding of environmental issues and sustainable development

Global Forum '94 logo and contact information: Application forms and further details from the Chief Executive's Staff Office, Room 302, Level 3, Town Hall, Manchester M60 2LA

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GERMANY: Recession a Cause and Symptom of Growing Budget Gap

(Continued from page 1)

Germany that would prevent a job creation.

The East German metalworking industry is lurching toward a strike over the employers' refusal to pay the 26 percent raise from April 1. A strike ballot has been called for next week.

Negotiators for the workers and the employers said they wanted to ask the national leadership of their organizations if they would be allowed to resume talks "in spite of the 26 percent raise, and the companies have said the union must drop all preconditions.

The strike threat has given the

Bundesbank added reason for caution in lowering interest rates, said Richard Reid, economist at Union Bank of Switzerland. In a recent comment, he wrote that the work stoppage combined with its predicted 4.3 percent rate of inflation made it unlikely "a stronger (easing) signal would be sent just yet," he wrote.

Provisional Bundesbank figures Wednesday showed the M-3 measure of the money supply rose 3.2 percent in March, far above expectations and reversing two months of contraction.

The Bundesbank's interest-rate policy is based not on economic growth but on targets for inflation and money supply.

If the money supply data were insufficient to dissuade the

Bundesbank from a large interest rate reduction, Finance Minister Theo Waigel added 11 billion DM to the government's estimated borrowing requirement this year, bringing it to 65 billion DM.

The Wednesday developments hit stocks the most visibly among financial markets. The DAX indicator fell 20.24 points, to 1,666.87, depressed by receding hopes for a substantial rate cut on Thursday.

Bond prices fell about 0.38 point, raising the yield on the 10-year bund to 6.61 percent from 6.58 percent. Traders said attention was focused on the Bundesbank council meeting. Few expected a change in the key discount rate, currently 7.5 percent, although some traders said the central bank may lower the

Lombard rate from 9.0 percent. The rates, charged on loans to banks, effectively form the floor and ceiling of the German money market.

Lingering hopes for a Bundesbank rate cut were fueled by the central bank's announcement that it would hold a news conference after its meeting Thursday to present its annual report.

In the past, the bank has often, but not invariably, scheduled a news conference following council meetings in which it changed monetary policy. But it said the Thursday briefing was because of growing public interest in the various aspects of the central bank's accounts. (Reuters, AFP, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg, APX)

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 7,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12-Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
120	110	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
120	110	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect intra-trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12-Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
120	110	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
120	110	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect intra-trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12-Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
120	110	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
120	110	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110

France

MANY RESULTS

أسواق المال

Cartier: Snobbery With Mass Appeal Firm Polishes Prestige Image at Its Own Trade Fair

By Avril Connard

Special to the Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Alain Dominique Perrin, the Cartier president, is not a popular man in Basel this week.

The world's most prestigious name in haute jewelry, along with other famous brands — Baume & Mercier, Piaget and Yves St. Laurent — will not be among the 2,300 exhibitors at the annual jewelry trade fair that opens there Wednesday for 10 days, the largest such exposition in the world.

Instead, Mr. Perrin will be oiling the wheels of business with champagne and five-star hotels for 4,000 of his best customers at a rival event in nearby Geneva. Rather than do business side by side with Asian stands hawking the inevitable Cartier copies, Mr. Perrin has created the Salon International de la Haute Horlogerie at the Palais des Expositions outside Geneva. His show runs through Friday.

"Basel is too big and too crowded," said Mr. Perrin. "It smelled of sausages and hot dogs, and with children running around it had all the atmosphere of a fair. This is not the kind of environment that a luxury-goods company such as Cartier wants to be seen in."

The decision to pull out of the Basel fair after 20 years reflects a marketing philosophy that has made Paris-based Cartier one of the most successful companies in the luxury-goods field, with annual sales of 1.8 billion Swiss

francs (\$1.3 billion). Its nearest rival, Tiffany & Co. of New York, is one-third the size. Mr. Perrin, 50, who started with the company as a higher salesman 24 years ago and has been president for the last 17, is responsible for the strategy that has kept the magic of the Cartier name at the same time as creating a wider market for the company's products.

"Perrin has achieved the most amazing juggling act," said Paul Beaufere, an analyst at the James Capel brokerage in London. "He has managed to make the product more popular at the same time as retaining its elitist image."

Cartier spends 120 million francs annually communicating the right message at top-notch events such as Cartier Polo in Britain, at which Prince Charles is a player and Queen Elizabeth traditionally presents the winner's cup.

Despite the recession hitting much of the world, privately held Cartier had a 7.6 percent increase in operating profit to 163.6 million (\$252 million) in the financial year ended March 31, 1992. Cartier's five leading markets are Italy, Hong Kong/Far East, France, the United States and Japan, in that order.

And Mr. Perrin says that the sale of snobbery is booming, particularly at Cartier's shops in London and New York. In London, sales of "high jewelry" have soared during the recession, with items costing more than \$100,000 increasing up to 70 percent.

"In our culture you will always have people wishing to seduce other people," Mr. Perrin explained. "The gift is a way of connecting a man and a woman and that is what our business is about. Jewelry is forever. Can you see millions of women giving it up?"

In the past, there have been rumors that Cartier might be floated on international stock markets. But Mr. Perrin shrugs at the idea. "Just the idea of being listed beside a company with the name Caterpillar would break the Cartier magic," he says.

Cartier is 53 percent controlled by the Swiss offshore conglomerate Richemont, which is quoted on the bourses in Zurich and Johannesburg. Richemont also controls the British tobacco company Rothmans, which in turn owns the remaining 47 percent of Cartier.

Like other names in the luxury-goods industry, Cartier was for most of its 146-year history run not as a company but as a small, family shop working for an elite clientele. Mr. Perrin argued that Cartier should adopt a "brand umbrella strategy" and launch a less-costly line of goods under the name "Le Must de Cartier." The line featured middle-market goods such as wallers, lighters, fountain pens, and even a \$1,200 "American" Tank watch. Cartier's priciest watch costs more than \$12,000.

"Le Must" has since proved to be Cartier's most successful commercial venture, accounting for 25 percent annual growth in the '1980s and more than half of annual sales.

Volvo Chairman Defends His Pay Of \$1.36 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Department GOTHENBURG, Sweden

Volvo Chairman Pehr Gyllenhammar, under fire for allegedly living high in recessionary times for Sweden, defended his salary Wednesday and said it would be "simple-minded" for him to ask for less.

In a news conference at the company's annual meeting, Mr. Gyllenhammar said that his own basic annual salary since 1990 of almost 10 million kronor (\$1.36 million) was "not too high" and was "appropriate in view of the work I have done for Volvo."

But Mr. Gyllenhammar said the severance-pay rules under which Volvo's former chief executive, Christen Zetterberg, received 22.8 million kronor had been made in 1989, when many senior executives were concerned about the possible effects of Volvo's alliance with Renault SA on their careers.

"It was agreed that senior executives who lost their jobs would receive the equivalent of three years' salary in severance payments," Mr. Gyllenhammar said. He said he agreed that the severance levels were too high and needed to be reviewed. He said 22 executives had benefited from the provision.

Press reports putting Mr. Gyllenhammar's income at 13 million kronor a year had included pay for directorships, both within Volvo and outside, and bonuses over the past five years, he said.

Mr. Gyllenhammar, who has been criticized by a Swedish shareholders' association for his own and other directors' salaries, said it was not so much a question of ethics or morality as one of what the company's competitors were paid, both in Sweden and abroad. Pressed by journalists to justify his salary at a time of soaring un-

employment in Sweden, Mr. Gyllenhammar said he would consider reducing it only if many other managers took such a step first. "I am not thinking of going to the board and asking for a pay cut. That would be simple-minded," he said.

Soren Gyll, Volvo's managing director, told the news conference that Volvo planned to cut costs by 4.5 billion kronor a year through 1995. He described the car market in Europe as "extremely weak and on its way down," pressed by overcapacity that is putting downward pressure on prices.

But, he said, there were positive signs in the United States, especially in truck sales. "It is tough, heavy and very difficult in the whole group, but there is a faint glimmer of light," he said.

Volvo had a record pre-tax loss of 3.31 billion kronor in 1992, after a pre-tax profit of 1.1 billion kronor the year before, and cut its dividend for the first time.

Mr. Gyll refused to give any first-quarter figures or make any forecasts about Volvo's performance in 1993.

Volvo's total sales in 1992 were 83 billion kronor, of which 51.6 billion kronor came from Europe. Mr. Gyll said the domestic Swedish car market was operating at 1940s levels. "We hope and believe that these market conditions won't continue," he said.

Volvo has said it would close two car-making plants in Sweden, at Kalmar and Uddevalla, which in 1992 had a combined output of 39,000 vehicles.

Mr. Gyll said this would still leave the company with a production capacity of 300,000 cars a year, far above current market needs, which he estimated at 215,000 cars.

(Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg)

Air France Posts 3.27 Billion Franc Loss

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — The French flag carrier, Air France, plunged to its lowest-ever loss in 1992, reflecting the recession in the airline industry worldwide, price-cutting on trunk North Atlantic routes and continuing high costs, officials of the airline said Wednesday.

The carrier's consolidated net loss widened to 3.27 billion francs (\$606 million) last year, from 685 million francs in 1991.

That, combined with its 1990 loss of 717 million francs, takes cumulative losses over the past three years to 4.67 billion francs.

"This is a lot of money, even by the standards of a state-owned European airline," said Simon Goodfellow, an analyst at Baring Securities in London.

Last year's loss included one-time exceptional provisions of 723 million francs, linked to a change in the

company's pension arrangements. Sales fell to 57 billion francs last year, from 57.6 billion francs the year before.

Passenger traffic rose 4 percent and freight traffic 0.4 percent in volume terms, the company said. Sales from passenger traffic rose 1.9 percent to 37.6 billion francs.

Air France had an operating loss of 1.5 billion francs last year, while net financial charges rose 6.7 percent to 2.1 billion francs.

Overall, Air France's various subsidiaries broke even last year. Its domestic airline unit, Air-Fret, had a net loss of 88.6 million francs, on sales of 11.13 billion francs, while its charter arm, Air Charter, lost 79.9 million francs on sales of 1.49 billion.

Groupe Meridien, which manages the airline's Meridien hotel chain, made a consolidated net profit of 112 million francs on sales of 1.32 billion francs.

EBRD: Seeking to Shift Spotlight From Spending to Completed Projects

(Continued from first finance page)

innovate, largely by concentrating its resources on the private sector — which the EBRD's charter stipulates must receive three-fifths of its funds.

And if the pace of the bank's overall commitments and disbursements has fallen short of its targets, its ability to find any projects in the private sector, much less innovative ones, has proven even more disappointing.

"The public sector is easier," admitted Anders Ljungh, the bank's vice president for finance. "You have your discussions with the government, agree your projects and do them."

Only in recent months has the bank begun to live up to its mandate to innovate.

"It took us a year and a half to turn the first innovative projects around," Mr. Baudon conceded. "In the meantime, it is true that we did quite a bit of 'World Bank look-alike' lending."

At last, however, the more ambitious dreams of the EBRD's creators are on the horizon. They range from investments in private road-building projects in Hungary to private water-treatment plants in Poland to a series of six funds

that will make investments in small and medium-sized companies in Eastern Europe.

Moreover, as an institution with one foot in the private sector, the EBRD is also beginning to show signs of the speedier and less bureaucratic approach that was supposed to be one of its hallmarks. A senior British banker who has worked with the bank in Romania describes its actions as "imaginative and quick."

Peter Stredder, who heads the EBRD's privatization team in Russia, properly describes how the bank will be able to organize a public auction of two large food companies there in just six weeks. Other EBRD staffers point to the three weeks it took the bank to buy a \$30 million stake in Cokododay, a big Czech chocolate company.

More typical, however, is the 18 months it took the bank to decide to invest in the Ion Tiriac Commercial Bank in Bucharest. The problem was simple, and altogether typical in the fledgling East European private sector. The bank had just been founded in April 1991, yet the EBRD "wanted to have a full financial year's worth of results to look at before they were sure it

was the right investment," according to Mr. Tiriac.

Even when the bank agrees to a deal, EBRD staffers have discovered, that is no assurance that it will get done. The bank has a mounting stack of projects that have received the blessing of its board, yet languish in limbo.

A 200 million Deutsche mark (\$276 million) loan to help Volkswagen finance the purchase of the Czech carmaker Skoda won approval in November but remains on hold as VW reconsiders whether to proceed in light of its weakened financial position.

Five oil projects in the former Soviet Union have won EBRD funding commitments totaling \$223 million in the last few months, yet all remain on the shelf awaiting foreign-partner or government approval. "It is more difficult than we expected," said the bank's Mr. de Selliers. More often, the problems crop up even later in the process, when it comes time to actually spend the money. EBRD staffers say that, like any prudent banker, they disburse money only against actual expenditures. By the bank's rules,

Austria Stands Behind Hard Schilling

Reuters

VIENNA — Austria remains fully committed to its hard-schilling policy and a currency devaluation could only damage the country's economy, the National Bank president, Maria Schaumayer, said Wednesday.

"Abandoning our successful hard-currency policy would result in a loss of credibility as well as higher interest rates in the long term," she said at a news conference.

Ms. Schaumayer was announcing a record operating surplus at the central bank last year of 14.32 billion schillings (\$1.28 billion), up

from 11.97 billion schillings the year before. Net profit declined to 10.2 billion schillings, from 12.13 billion.

Foreign-exchange reserves at the central bank rose to 130.17 billion schillings, also a record, from 102.7 billion schillings.

Ms. Schaumayer said that a weaker currency policy would result in a loss of credibility as well as higher interest rates in the long term. "A sudden one-off devaluation would

bring only disadvantages to the Austrian economy," she said.

She added that Austria had been able to exploit market fundamentals to make interest-rate cuts, so that rates are now significantly below levels in Germany.

She reminded the government not to lose sight of inflation, which, at 4.1 percent last year, was relatively high.

And although Austria's budget deficit will overshoot its target this year due to the economic slowdown, borrowing must be kept under control in the long run, she said.

TIRIAC: Romanian Tennis Star Moves to Center Court in EBRD Annals

(Continued from first finance page)

Jacques Attali, 18 months ago, and it opens doors at other banks also.

"If people are asked to name the famous things to come out of Romania in the last hundred years," said Matthew Holt of the merchant banking firm Morgan Grenfell, advisers to the Tiriac Bank. "It is Tiriac, Ilie Nastase and Nadia Comaneci."

Mr. Tiriac also credits the use of his name for the bank's early success, for the crowd of 6,000 people waiting outside its doors on opening day. "I had to use my name, since people in Romania identify with me as one of the few Romanians who made it on the outside," he said.

He is now clearly intent on making it on the inside as well, with his position as the sole agent for Mercedes-Benz in Romania and with a large stake in a freight-handling business at Bucharest's airport. The Tiriac Bank is the empire's linchpin, however. It now has four branches and plans to open as many as 16 more this year. Its assets at the end of last year stood at \$125 million.

But, as useful as it is to be Ion Tiriac, Mr. Holt pointed out, the investment by the EBRD will give a huge boost to the bank's standing in dealing with foreign financial institutions. "There is a general lack of awareness and enthusiasm for Romania," he said. "A well-known international bank like the EBRD provides them with credibility."

— ERIK IPSEN

COMPANY RESULTS

Table with columns for company names (e.g., First Interstate, American Cyanamid, Banc One Corp., Bankers Trust, Bell Atlantic, Citicorp, Eli Lilly) and their 1992 Q4 and year-to-date financial results.

DEAN WITTER WORLD WIDE INVESTMENT FUND, SICAV

Notice of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of DEAN WITTER WORLD WIDE INVESTMENT FUND, SICAV, held at its registered office in Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, on April 30, 1993.

Advertisement for Austrian Airlines featuring the text 'A fresh breeze for your West-East Business...' and the airline logo. Includes details about routes and services to Eastern Europe.

Looking for Room to List in Tokyo

2 Huge Privatizations May Elbow Out Aspiring Issues

Bloomberg Business News
TOKYO — Tokyo stocks are up 20 percent so far this year, and that has Japanese companies panting over the prospect of quickly getting listed and raising money in Japan's resurgent equity market.

The trouble is, Japan's financial bureaucrats have the same idea. After years of delay, the Japanese government this fall will try to raise up to 900 billion yen (\$8.1 billion) by selling stock in the state-owned East Japan Railway Co., popularly known as JR East, and the nation's cigarette monopoly, Japan Tobacco.

These two giant stock offerings represent the biggest privatization effort since Japan took the telecommunications colossus Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. public in 1987, when both the economy and stock market were moving at high speed.

Six years later, however, Japan's economy is in a funk. And these two major stock offerings could elbow out the long line of Japanese companies that have patiently sat out Tokyo's painful three-year bear market.

"There will be no burst of new listings following big-name stock issues such as JR East because they will soak up so much money," said Takayuki Hayashi, an official in Yamaiichi Securities' new stock listings division.

There is certainly plenty of pent-up demand from the dry spell in the Tokyo stock

market. "I would say there were still roughly 200 to 300 companies currently on the waiting list," said an executive at Nikko Securities, who declined to be named.

Since 1990, Tokyo's major brokerage houses have abided by a self-imposed limit of about one new listing a week at the Tokyo Stock Exchange and in the over-the-counter market. During the slump, there was insufficient volume of investor interest to merit new listings.

That is now changing. "We plan to gradually increase issues according to the market situation," said Shuji Yonehara with Nomura Securities' capital-markets division. Yamaichi is also considering increasing the pace of its new offerings to about three a week.

However, those plans could be put on hold, if the public offerings of JR East and Japan Tobacco soak up too much money from investors.

And the government has compelling reasons to go ahead with its privatization push, regardless of the impact on companies eager to list.

The Ministry of Finance is in the process of steering 2.6 trillion yen in public savings funds into Tokyo stocks as part of its 13.2 trillion yen economic-stimulus plan. It hopes a pumped-up stock market will improve Japan's business climate and consumer sentiment, both of which would give Japan's wobbly economy a timely kick.

The privatization of JR East and the state-owned tobacco concern dovetails nicely with pump-priming package because it could help encourage the return of more individual investors, who are now creeping back into the market.

About five years ago, the holdings of individual investors represented about 15 to 16 percent of total equity investment. Now they are only 8 percent. If more individual investors came back, they could play a big role in the long-term rebound of Tokyo stocks.

For every 1 percent increase in their total equity investment, an additional 10 trillion yen comes into the market, according to Jason James, a strategist at James Capel.

Both issues will certainly get a once-over from big and small investors alike. JR East has plenty of debt, but it also enjoys the steady earnings stream of a utility. For millions of commuters in Tokyo and the other major cities in eastern Japan, JR is the only sensible way to get to work, thanks to Japan's legendary traffic jams.

Japan Tobacco enjoys monopoly control over the domestic production of cigarettes and boasts an 83 percent market share, with foreign brands making up the balance.

The government's two big stock offerings, along with the coming wave of new listings, could be good news for Japan's ailing securities industry. "Brokers will be eager to list as many as possible," Mr. James said.

Malaysia Visa Rules Hurt Asian Carriers

Reuters
KUALA LUMPUR — Tough new visa rules aimed at preventing tourists from working in Malaysia have hurt the flag-carrier airlines of India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh, halving passenger loads, industry officials said Wednesday.

Air India, Air Lanka, Pakistan International Airlines and Bangladesh's Biman Airlines have asked Malaysia's tourism ministry to review the rules, which came into effect at the start of the year.

Under the rules, Malaysians must sponsor tourists from the four countries and take responsibility for their departure.

"Our passenger load has been affected very seriously by the visa ruling," said S.V.B. Rao, Air India's manager in Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. Rao said Air India, which has been operating in Malaysia for 25 years and flies three times weekly to Kuala Lumpur, had to scrap its third flight when the visa ruling took its toll on passenger loads.

"Currently, we are only able to fill half of the 205 seats on each flight, making it very uneconomical," Mr. Rao said. "We do not know for how long we will be able to continue with these flights under the circumstances."

Mr. Rao said that apart from the difficulty visiting Indians faced in getting local sponsors, the procedure also took up to three months for clearance. "These two factors are seemingly deterring Indians from coming to Malaysia as frequently," he said.

Immigration officials said the ruling was introduced to ensure that only genuine tourists from the four countries came into Malaysia.

More than 300,000 illegal immigrants — mostly Indonesians but including Pakistanis, Indians, Bangladeshis and Sri Lankans — were granted amnesty by the government last year and allowed to work in the plantation and construction sectors.

Another 224,000 foreigners who did not register under the amnesty exercise are at large in Malaysia.

"The new visa ruling is only expected to dampen further our passenger loads," said the manager of Pakistan International Airlines, A.R. Syed. "We hope the Malaysian government will revise the regulation to ensure the success of its Visit Malaysia Year event in 1994."

Investor's Asia		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
Index	Change	Index	Change
Hang Seng	+1.80	19,772.01	+3,826.43
Shanghai	+0.40	1,703.00	-0.57
London	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Hong Kong	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Osaka	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Manila	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Seoul	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Bangkok	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Beijing	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Taipei	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Colombo	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Delhi	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Calcutta	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Chennai	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Bombay	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Madras	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Hyderabad	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Coimbatore	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Trichy	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Chennai	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Madurai	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Thiruvananthapuram	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Dissemination	+0.28	1,703.00	-0.57
Source: Reuters, AFP			

Very briefly:

- Kawasaki Steel Corp., revising its five-year plan, said it would trim 3,200 jobs and cut capital spending almost in half, to 45 billion yen (\$404.9 million), as it seeks to offset the effects of the yen's surge.
- Japan Airlines Co., citing falling passenger volume, will not hire any additional stewardesses in the year starting in April 1994. JAL said hiring would be limited to about 100 pilots in the year.
- Sony Corp. said it would start selling the world's first high-definition television laser-disk player next month for 600,000 yen (\$5,400), aiming it at the home-video market in Japan.
- China now has more than 1 million privately owned motor vehicles, the People's Daily said, up from practically zero in 1978 and 285,000 in 1985.
- Oki Electric Industry Co. will invest \$3.7 million (\$5.7 million) to produce electronic components for use in cars and transmissions at its Oki (U.K.) Ltd. plant in Cumberland, Scotland, an Oki spokeswoman said. The subsidiary now makes office printers.
- Thailand's cabinet approved a \$3.2 billion plan to start building Bangkok's second airport in the southeastern suburb of Nong Ngu Hao.
- Toyota Motor Corp.'s first car made in Pakistan will roll off the assembly line Thursday at the Indus Motor Co. plant in Karachi.

Despite Banking Gloom, Sanwa Has High Hopes

Reuters
TOKYO — Amid the gloom of Japanese banks, which are laden with bad property loans, Sanwa bank is dreaming of becoming the best in Japan and the world.

"People say there are six or seven big banks in Japan now but that in time there will be only two or three," said Taiso Furumatsu, deputy general manager of corporate banking at Sanwa, which is already Japan's fourth-biggest bank in terms of assets.

"We would like to be one of them," he said. "When we finish disposing of the aftermath of the 'bubble economy' within five or six years, we would like to bring return on assets to the level of Deutsche Bank and other leading international players."

Sanwa is expected to post a current profit of 150 billion yen (\$1.36 billion) in the year ended March 31, the highest of any of Japan's 151 banks, said Katsuhito Sasajima, analyst at Nikko Research Center Ltd.

Its return on assets, calculated by dividing operating profit by total assets, was an annualized 0.73 percent for the six months to Sept. 30, 1992. That is the second-highest of Japan's 11 big commercial

banks, thanks to low operating costs.

While some other big banks are closing branches and cutting staff at home, Sanwa is expanding.

"We plan to steadily increase the number of offices by 25 to 30 in the main metropolitan area" over the next three years, Mr. Furumatsu said. He was referring to Tokyo and its three surrounding prefectures.

Sanwa's fiercest rival, Sumitomo Bank Ltd., has decided to freeze opening new outlets in Japan for three years.

To penetrate this area, Sanwa successfully started opening unmanned outlets with only cash dispensers and automatic teller machines six years ago.

As a result of this expansion, it has the largest retail network of any Japanese bank, with 1,000 outlets, 648 of them unmanned. Next comes Sakura Bank Ltd.'s 980 offices, 384 of which are unmanned.

Sanwa's home base is Osaka, in Western Japan, where it was formed in a merger of three local banks in 1933. "There is still much room to improve market share in

the main metropolitan area," Mr. Furumatsu said.

Overseas, Sanwa will expand in Asian markets over the next several years but will streamline European and U.S. operations. That is the same strategy taken by its local rivals, Mr. Furumatsu said.

The Achilles heel of Sanwa, as of other Japanese banks, is problem loans left over from the so-called bubble economy. But Mr. Furumatsu said his bank was suffering less than its rivals.

But some analysts expressed concern about Sanwa's involvement in financially troubled Nippon Housing Loan Co., whose outstanding loans are estimated at 2.2 trillion yen, of which about half are believed to be nonperforming.

Sanwa, which joined with eight other banks to found Nippon Housing, must forgo interest on loans totaling some 250 billion yen entirely over the next 10 years, they said. "Sanwa may have to bear a bigger share of the burden as a main bank of Nippon Housing in future if Nippon Housing's current restructuring plan fails," one analyst said.

Taiwan Set To Act on Copyrights

Reuters
TAIPEI — Taiwan's National Assembly on Wednesday gave preliminary approval to a copyright agreement with the United States, in an effort to avert possible U.S. trade sanctions.

The legislature's domestic and foreign affairs committees passed a first reading of the accord. The full legislature is expected to approve the accord this week.

The United States is to decide at the end of April whether to place Taiwan on a list of nations practicing unfair trade, a step that could subject it to sanctions under Section 301 of U.S. trade law.

Industry groups in the United States accuse Taiwan of being one of the worst violators of intellectual-property rights.

New Zealand Revises Bid Law

Reuters
WELLINGTON — New Zealand moved Wednesday to tighten up its takeover law to put a stop to special deals between big businesses and to ensure that minority shareholders are fairly treated.

The basis of the draft takeover code is a rule preventing any person from becoming the holder or controller of more than 20 percent of a company's voting rights unless an offer is made to all shareholders under the same terms.

A takeover panel would administer the code, which has borrowed much from equivalent securities law in Australia.

The 20 percent provision removes the ability of the holders of large "strategic" stakes in a company to command a premium for their shares from a bidder.

Under the code, an investor wanting to acquire more than 20 percent of a company must buy at least 50 percent.

Manila Takes Control of PLDT

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MANILA — The Philippine government took control Wednesday of the nation's largest telecommunications company in what one official said was the first stage of breaking the company's decades-old monopoly.

At the annual stockholders meeting of Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co., six government representatives were elected to the 11-member board of directors, giving the government control.

"I think this is the first stage of the demonopolization program of the government," said Magtanggol Guinigundo, head of the Presidential Commission on Good Government and one of the new government representatives.

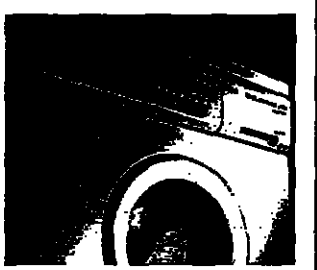
Asked what the second stage would be, Mr. Guinigundo replied that "we have to assess the situation the moment we are on the board."

Mr. Guinigundo previously had said that PLDT's subscribers, who technically own about 80 percent of the telephone company but have no voting rights, would eventually get such rights.

Separately, the government also took majority control of the 15-member board of San Miguel Corp.

Manila Takes Control of PLDT

DOMESTIC APPLIANCES



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- participation in seminars on specific topics which are organised to complement your meetings
- lunches and coffee breaks.

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DIRECTORIA '93 is a unique opportunity for local and regional authorities to broaden their network of essential contacts throughout Europe.

To be held in Brussels, the heart of the EC, the event will unite the 500 main local authority directors for the first time.

This will enable the development of joint projects between authorities across the continent, where tangible benefits and savings can be achieved.

When a delegate decides to attend DIRECTORIA '93, they fill in a form for their local authority and region (economic data, assets) and the priorities which are of concern to them — this form will be the delegates' dossiers they will receive after registration.

One month before DIRECTORIA '93, the delegate will receive a catalogue presenting all the delegates attending the event. The delegate selects which people, from the fields of EC officials, international experts, the private companies of the local authorities, and send their choices.

All the choices of meetings of all the participants are then processed by computer to establish a personal schedule for each delegate.

DIRECTORIA '93 also includes plenary seminars run by the European Commission covering the following:

- **First Plenary Seminar.** "Regional policies and co-ordination in Europe: Trends and Prospects", Mr. Eneko Landaburu, Director General of DG XVI.
- "Networks of Experience: Exchanges in the field of Regional Development", Jean-Charles Lagyes, Manager of DG XVI.

Speakers: Charles Grey, Chairman of RETI, Council of Strathclyde, Vice-Chairman of CCRE; Christian Lavigne, Chairman of EURADA (European Association of Development Agencies); Hinrich Lehmann-Grube, Lord Mayor of Leipzig; Henri Le Moais, Chairman of EGLEI (European Group for Local Employment Initiatives).

• **Second Plenary Seminar**
 "Local development, Partnership and subsidiarity", Carmelo Massina, Head of Division DG XVI.
 Speakers: Eithne Fitzgerald, Irish Minister of State for Finance; Pasqual Maragall Mira, Lord Mayor of Barcelona, Chairman of CCRE; Jean-Pierre Raffarin, Member of the European Parliament, Chairman of Poitou-Charentes Region; Jorge Sampaio, Lord Mayor of Lisbon, Chairman of EUROCTIES.

• **Final Address:** Mr. René Steichen, Member of the commission responsible of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Round table discussions on specific themes will also be held during convention.

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Div, Yld, PE, Ratio, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Questions supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (m) - monthly; (t) - twice weekly; (n) - monthly.

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, asset value, and other details. Includes sections for US, Europe, Asia, and Global funds.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

April 22, 1993

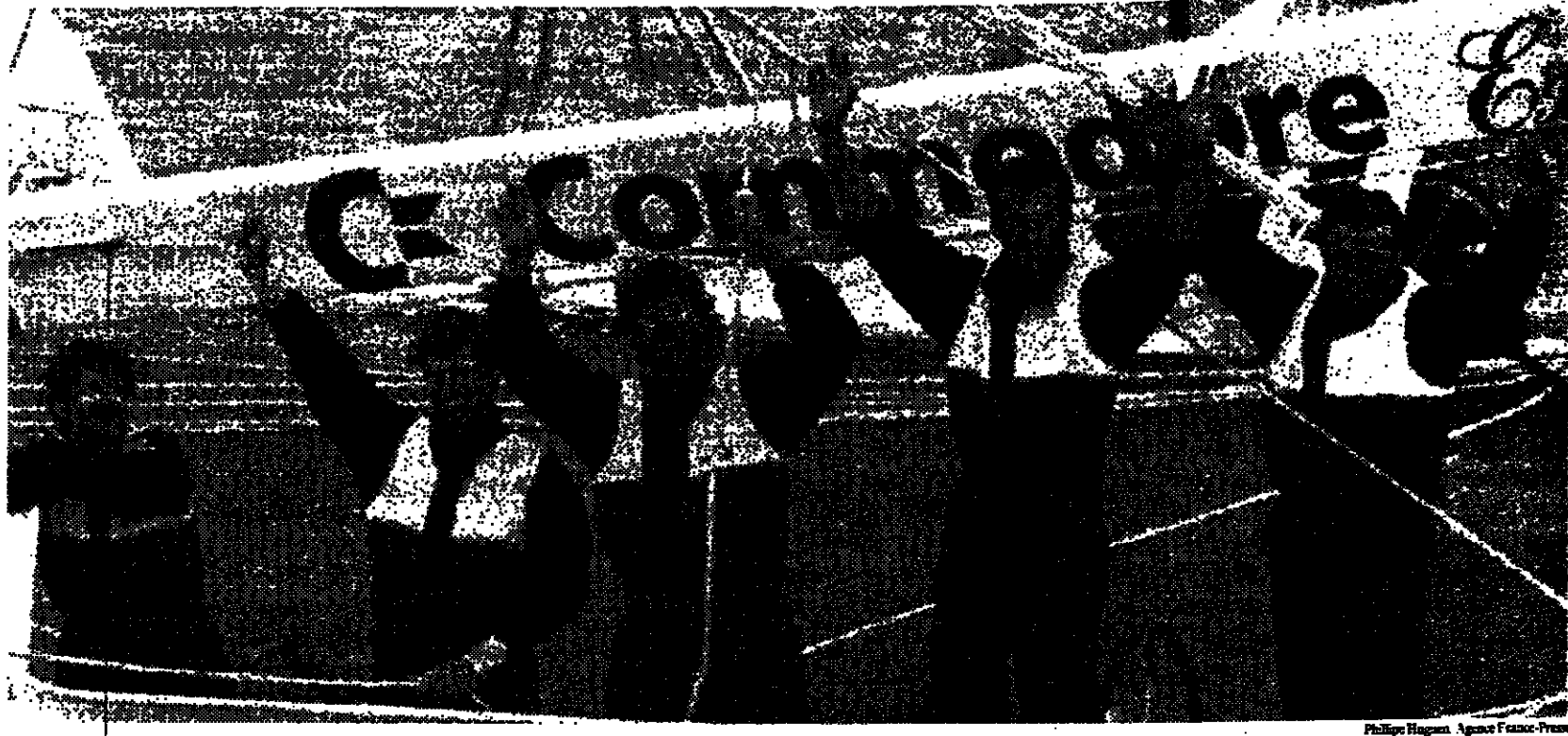
SPORTS BASEBALL

Relief Remains a Season Away For A's Pitching Star Eckersley

The Associated Press
After all these years as the most dominant relief pitcher in major league baseball history, has Dennis Eckersley lost it?
He blew another save chance Tuesday night in Oakland, although this time the Athletics sounded back and beat the New York Yankees, 9-7, in 10 innings.
Eckersley, last season's most valuable player in the American League and its Cy Young winner, is blown consecutive save opportunities for the first time in his career. He has a 7.94 earned-run average after five games.
"This is a test, I guess," he said. "I don't know what's happening. Tonight, I got ahead of the batters, but I couldn't put them away. I got two strikes on them, and then I wouldn't decide to pitch the plate or try to punch a guy out."
Last year, he was successful on 11 of 54 saves tries and didn't blow

his second chance until Aug. 25. This year, he's made good on only two of four opportunities.
The Yankees rallied for five runs in the ninth, the last three against Eckersley, for a 7-6 lead. But the home team's bullpen couldn't hold an edge, either, as Steve Farr gave up the tying run in the ninth on a single by Ruben Sierra and a double by Kevin Seitzer.
In the 10th, Rickey Henderson hit a two-run homer to win it in Oakland.
The A's took a 6-2 lead into the ninth, but Danny Tartabull drew a leadoff walk from Edwin Nunez and Randy Velarde homered off Rick Honeycutt.
But Dion James singled and Kevin Maas followed with an RBI double that made it 6-5. Spike

Owen sacrificed, Jim Leyritz was hit by a pitch and Bernie Williams hit a two-run double.
"I made a bad pitch to Maas and to Williams. And I drilled Leyritz. My God, I can't remember the last time I drilled a guy," Eckersley said.
Goose Gosage pitched a perfect 10th for his first victory since 1991, while with Texas.
Red Sox 5, Mariners 2: Roger Clemens, pitching for the first time since having moles surgically removed from his face and chest, held host Seattle to three singles in 6 1/2 innings as Boston improved to 11-3, its best start since going 21-3 to begin 1994.
Clemens gave up one run and had a 1.48 ERA after four starts. He had not worked out since last week's surgery on the moles, which were benign, he said.
John Valentin hit a solo homer in the seventh for a 2-1 lead and Mike Greenwell hit a two-run homer in the eighth.



A happy crew arrives home: from the left, Olivier Despaigne, Jacques Vincent, Cameron Lewis, skipper Bruno Peyron and Marc Vallin aboard the Commodore Explorer.

The Heroes' Novel Ending Is Only the Beginning

By Christopher Clarey
International Herald Tribune
LA BAULE, France—If Prince Rainier of Monaco was searching for solitude, he picked the wrong week to vacation in this seaside resort in Brittany.
By early Wednesday evening, when Bruno Peyron's well-traveled catamaran made its appearance in the narrow harbor separating La Baule from Peyron's natal village, Le Pouldu, he was swarmed with people, ranging from the curious to newspaper reporters and the television media with their cameras and on to enthusiastic supporters.
"I think Jules Verne would be highly delighted," said New Zealander Peter Blake, who, like Peyron, set out on Jan. 31 to better the fictional exploit of the French author's Phleas Fogg.
But while Blake's catamaran, Enza, struck an object in the ocean 26 days into its journey and had to turn back, Peyron's 102-foot (26-meter) Commodore Explorer not only muddled through its misadventures, on Tuesday night it made yachting, if not quite literary histo-

ry, by completing its round-the-world journey, officially, in 79 days, 6 hours, 15 minutes and 56 seconds.
It took nearly 24 hours more for Peyron and his four crewmen to set foot on land in La Baule. It might have taken longer still if, ironically, their boat hadn't been towed most of the way south from the finish line in the English Channel after the winds that had lent it wings for days dropped to a calm.
"It's good to be alive" said American Cameron Lewis, the only non-French crew member. "This was the most exciting moment of my life. I don't know if we climbed the Mount Everest of the ocean, but we weren't far off."
The previous record for sailing around the world was 109 days, 8 hours. It was established in 1990 by Titouan Lamazou of France in a moonhull. But from almost the start of Commodore Explorer's voyage it was clear the high-tech catamaran was capable of speeds that would obliterate the record. The key was keeping the boat intact.

Lewis, a member of Dennis Conner's 1988 America's Cup crew, and the designated cook of this voyage, recalled the first major storm the Commodore Explorer encountered, just before rounding the Cape of Good Hope.
"We were doing about 28 knots and the boat just stopped cold, pitched and turned on its hull," he said. "We were flying all over the place, and there was hot grease everywhere in the kitchen. We were so close to capsizing, as close as any of us had ever come on a boat that size. For the rest of the day we were going up waves the size of buildings. I've skied on smaller hills."
The most difficult period came in late March, when the crew had to weather a major storm off Cape Horn.
"I don't think any of us will ever forget the force and power of the southern ocean," Peyron said.
There would be no more tempests, but there were to be two more collisions north of the equator: the first with two sperm whales on April 11; the second with a log on April 16. The whales left behind

an eight-foot crack in the starboard hull that was quickly repaired by Olivier Despaigne, 48, the oldest man aboard. The log did no damage, except to Peyron's conscience.
"The Atlantic is a garbage dump," he said in a telex. "We can not go half an hour without seeing something floating in the water. I'm sad for our children."
But there was no wistfulness on Wednesday, as the catamaran arrived home to a rousing welcome.
"Amazing," said crew member Marc Vallin. "Yesterday we were five. Today, we are 100,000."
That might have been exaggerating the size of the crowd, but it was difficult to exaggerate the media's interest, especially that of the French journalists.
It was an interest, too, that helped alleviate some of the financial pressure on Peyron.
When he showed off in January, modifications to the Commodore Explorer, which was built in 1987, and the other financing of the venture had left him in a 2.5-million-franc (\$1.6-million) trough — deep enough to make him debate whether

to stop in New Zealand after the hull that was quickly repaired by Olivier Despaigne, 48, the oldest man aboard. The log did no damage, except to Peyron's conscience.
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Kruk's Homer in 14th Gives Phils 10th Victory

The Associated Press
It was two minutes past midnight and John Kruk wanted to go home.
"We were out there long enough, and with a 3-and-0 count and two up, I figured there was no use looking a single," he said.
So, when Kruk got what he was looking for from San Diego reliever Jeremy Hernandez in the 14th inning Tuesday night, he ended a 4-hour, 27-minute game with a home run that gave Philadelphia a 4-3 victory over the visiting Padres.
His fifth homer gave him the eagle lead and the Phillies their

Cubs 2, Astros 1: Dwight Smith got three hits and scored both runs for host Chicago while Mike Harkley ran his scoreless inning streak to 14 1/2 innings before issuing a leadoff walk in the seventh to Jeff Biggio, who later scored on Craig Bigwell's double-play grounder.
Cardinals 5, Rockies 0: Rookie right-hander Rene Arocha held Colorado to five hits before Danie Bichette's line drive broke his left ring finger in the sixth inning in St. Louis.
The Cardinals said the injury may require surgery. In three starts, Arocha has allowed four runs in 21 1/2 innings for a 1.66 ERA.
Another Cardinal, Gregg Jefferies, strained his left wrist making an awkward slide into home plate. His status is day-to-day.
Reds 5, Pirates 0: Tim Lincecum pitched a three-hitter and Barry Larkin continued his assault on slumping Pittsburgh with three hits and two RBIs.
Belcher held the Pirates to three singles after allowing 14 hits and 10 earned runs over eight innings in his first two starts. He struck out nine and walked one, improving his career record against Pittsburgh to 9-4.
Larkin, who left the game at Riverfront Stadium in the seventh inning with a bruised thumb, also scored from second base on a passed ball as the Reds handed the Pirates a fourth straight loss.

Twins 10, Brewers 0: Dave Winfield hit a three-run homer in the first inning as Minnesota romped past Milwaukee at the Metrodome.
Royals 8, Blue Jays 2: Kevin Appier pitched a three-hitter against visiting Toronto as Kansas City posted its first two-game winning streak of the season.
Appier struck out eight in the Royals' first complete game this year.
Felix Jose, batting leadoff for the second straight game, and Chris Gwynn, newly inserted in the cleanup spot, each had three of Kansas City's 16 hits. Jose doubled in each of the first two innings and scored both times on singles by Gwynn.

NL ROUNDUP

10th victory in 13 games, two games on top in the National League East.
Hernandez, the sixth San Diego pitcher, struck out the first two batters before Kruk's shot into the right-center-field seats sent the remnants of a crowd of 21,074 hapily home.
Phillies starter Tommy Greene struck out nine and walked two before being replaced by Mark Davis in the eighth. Greene held San Diego's big three of Gary Sheffield, Tony Gwynn and Fred McGriff hitless.
Mitch Williams entered the game in the ninth to protect a 3-2 lead, looking for his sixth save. But Sheffield led off with a single, moved to second on Williams's wild pickoff attempt and scored the tying run on McGriff's single.
Giants 4, Mets 1: Barry Bonds hit a two-run homer as the Giants scored three runs in the 11th at Shea Stadium.
Darren Lewis opened the inning with a triple off Mike Maddux, Will Clark singled to break a 1-1 tie, and one out later Bonds homered over the center-field fence, his fourth this season.
The Mets' Sid Fernandez had a National League season-high 14 strikeouts while limiting the Giants to three hits over eight innings.

East's Race: Hawks and Hornets Have an Edge

The Associated Press
The race for the Eastern Conference's sixth, seventh and eighth spots in the National Basketball Association playoffs have become a little more clear.
Atlanta jumped into a tie with Charlotte for the sixth spot with a victory Tuesday night over Indiana, which is now eighth.
Orlando is No. 9 after beating Washington, and Detroit became No. 10 by losing in Cleveland.
All five teams have three games left, with this much certain:
Atlanta and Charlotte will each clinch a playoff spot with two victories. The Hawks would seem to have the easier schedule, with a home game against Milwaukee and

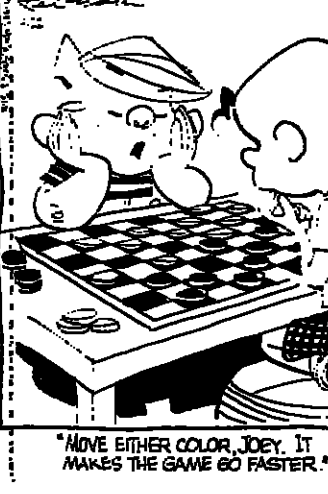
a road game at Washington before the season finale at Orlando. The Hornets are home for Milwaukee and Chicago before ending the season at Milwaukee.
Indiana would clinch a spot by finishing 3-0, but the Pacers must
NBA HIGHLIGHTS
play Cleveland before finishing against Detroit and Miami. If Indiana finished 2-1 and Orlando won its final three, the NBA's third tiebreaker — a team's record against playoff teams in the conference — would decide which team got the final spot or higher seed.
Orlando has road games at Boston and New Jersey before finishing at home against Atlanta.

Detroit, which finishes against Chicago, Indiana and New Jersey, would be out of the playoffs with two losses, although even one loss probably would finish the Pistons.
Hawks 111, Pacers 102: Atlanta, at home, ended a three-game skid with a 23-4 fourth quarter run started by Steve Henson's 3-pointer.
Magic 105, Bulls 96: Shaquille O'Neal had 20 points and 25 rebounds — his second straight 20-20 game — and Nick Anderson scored 30 against visiting Washington.
Cavaliers 105, Pistons 81: Larry Nance made nine of 11 shots from the field and got 19 points in Cleveland. The loss was Detroit's third straight.
Knicks 109, Heat 97: In Miami, Charles Smith scored a season-high

36 points for New York in a foul-filled game.
Bulls 123, 76ers 94: In Chicago, the Bulls stayed a game behind the Knicks in the race for the best conference record, with the teams meeting Sunday in the season finale.
Michael Jordan scored 28 points and sank three 3-pointers in a 24-3 run at the start of the second half as Chicago clinched first place in the Central Division.
Kings 101, Jazz 92: Lionel Simmons scored 24 points as host Sacramento won its third straight.
Trail Blazers 115, Warriors 99: Portland, behind 28 points and six 3-pointers from Terry Porter, beat visiting Golden State to clinched the homecourt advantage for the first round of the playoffs.

"I believe 70 days is in the cards with a boat designed specifically for the purpose," Blake said.
But 70 days will not have the same resonance as 80.
"Nobody has ever done anything like this before on the sea," said Lewis, who will be married in May with Peyron as his best man. "It made us feel like we were part of the world of discovery, like Magellan and Cook."
Peyron has no desire to let go of that feeling. His next project, finances willing, is to build a 40-meter catamaran capable of retracing the former trading routes of the clipper ships.
"This record is only the beginning of a very personal dream," Peyron said.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



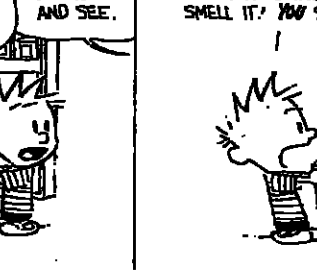
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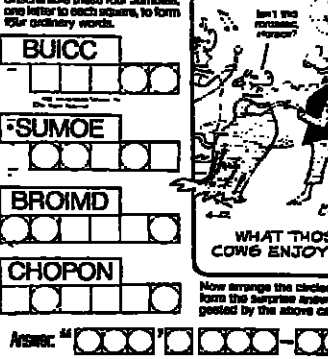
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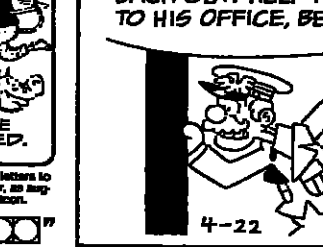
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SPORTS

Penguins Drub Devils for 2-0 Playoff Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
Though the Pittsburgh Penguins have shown no mercy against New Jersey, forward Dave Tiptert has some sympathy for the Devils.

STANLEY CUP

crushed to their National Hockey League-record 13th straight playoff victory and a 2-0 lead in the Patrick Division semifinal.

Tuesday night, they limited the game's best player to one goal — although it came while the Devils had a power play — after he had collected four points in Pittsburgh's 6-3 series-opening victory on Sunday.

But Burrows held the Devils scoreless, and the rest of Pittsburgh's stars stomped all over New Jersey's defense.

"It's very difficult to shadow someone — especially with the system we use in Pittsburgh," said Lemieux, who has primarily drawn coverage from New Jersey's Dave Barr over the first two games.

Rookie Shawn McCoshen scored twice and Ron Francis collected four assists to help extend the Penguins' unbeaten string to 20 games. They opened their bid for a third straight championship riding a 17-0-1 unbeaten streak.

Sabres 4, Bruins 6: In Boston, Grant Fuhr made 34 saves en route to his third playoff shutout — the other two were with the Edmonton Oilers — which gave the underdog Sabres a 2-0 lead in their Adams Division semifinal.

Alexander Mogilny, Randy Wood, Wayne Francis and Dale Hawerchuk all scored for Buffalo, which never has won a playoff series against Boston.

Islanders 5, Capitals 4: Brian Mullen scored 14:50 into the second overtime period, evening

Marseille to Meet AC Milan in Champions' Final



Germany's Stefan Ustorf, center, and France's Denis Perez exchanged blows during the fighting after their teams' game.

New York's Patrick Division semifinal against host Washington at one game each.

Mullen's shot was stopped by Rick Tabacco, but the puck trickled into the net when the Washington goaltender was jostled by the Islanders' center, Ray Ferraro.

Pierre Tanguen scored twice for the Islanders, who fired 61 shots at Tabacco. Dale Hunter got a hat trick for Washington and has five goals in two playoff games.

Young scored twice during the home team's three-goal first period and Claude LaPointe added a goal and two assists to give the Nordiques a 2-0 edge in their Adams-Division series against provincial rival Montreal.

The Canadiens had a goal disallowed at 16:00 of the second when a video replay indicated that Quebec goalie Ron Hextall — and the puck — had been illegally pushed over the goal line.

Toronto said rookie right wing Nikolai Borshchovskiy, who scored 34 goals during the regular season, will be sidelined for 7 to 10 days after breaking a bone below his right eye in the first playoff game against Detroit. (UPI, AP)

Germany Wins, and Fights Again

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
DORTMUND, Germany — Two goals and an assist from Dieter Hegen helped Germany beat France, 5-3, Wednesday at the World Hockey Championships in a game in which a bench-clearing brawl followed the final buzzer.

The victory gave Germany a 2-1 record and four points to put it atop the Pool B standings.

Three players from each team were suspended for one game because the fights started after the final buzzer, said a spokesman from the organizers.

Richard Amann, Stefan Ustorf and Ulrich Heimer on the German team were assessed match penalties by the Swedish referee, Sven-Erik Sold, for taking part in the fights.

The French players were Benoit Laporte, Christophe Ville and Frank Pajonkowski.

"I don't know who it started," said France's Swedish coach, Kjell Larsson. "I'm sorry. The players were just very excited. Nobody wants to fight. It just happens sometimes."

Less than 24 hours earlier, Germany's game against the Czech Republic was interrupted several times when fans threw coins and soft-drink cans onto the ice to protest the ejection of a player.

Hegen, a veteran making his 10th start in the world championships, scored the fastest goal of the tournament, just 52 seconds into the game, as he blasted a slap shot past goalie Petri Varjo.

Hegen scored again with 40 seconds left of the second period to become the leading scorer in the tournament with three goals and one assist in three games.

In Tuesday night's games: United States 1, Finland 1: Ed Olczyk tipped in defenseman Erich Weinrich's shot from the blue line early in the third period to salvage a tie for the United States in a Pool B match in Dortmund.

Jarkko Varjo got Finland's goal with slap shot from just inside the blue line that went between goalie Mike Richter's pads and trickled into the net.

Italy 1, Switzerland 0: Gaetano Orlando scored in the second period of a Pool A game. (AP, Reuters)

Rangers Are Held to Scoreless Draw

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
BRUGES, Belgium — Olympique Marseille won a high-tension soccer match against FC Bruges, 1-0, on Wednesday to secure a place in the final of the European Champions' Cup against AC Milan.

Alen Boksic scored Marseille's only goal in the second minute of the game, and that was enough to win the title in Group A to reach the final, on May 26 at Munich.

Milan, which had already qualified for the final from Group B, defeated PSV Eindhoven of the Netherlands, 3-0.

Marseille, which was beaten in a penalty shoot-out in the 1991 champions' Cup final by Red Star Belgrade, won Group A with nine points from six games (three victories and three draws). Bruges finished third with five points.

Boksic, a 23-year-old Croatian striker, was often well placed to deliver an insurance goal, twice hitting the post in the second half, but the Belgians fought back aggressively to leave a doubt about the result until the final whistle.

The striker had his first scoring opportunity after just 50 seconds, when a header from a free kick on the right wing inches wide.

After 90 seconds, Rudi Voller stepped on a ball by mistake but Marseille kept possession and the Bruges defense opened up for Boksic to run through and slide the ball in from about five meters (15 feet).

Bruges often left its defense exposed as they chased an equalizer, but the French club was seldom able to threaten Dany Verlinden in the Bruges goal.

There were two long stoppages in the first period. The most serious involved the Bruges defender Dominique Vanmaele who suffered a deep cut on his nose from a blow by an opponent's elbow.

Glasgow Rangers 0, CSKA Moscow 0: In Glasgow, the Rangers had a chance to go to the final from Group A, but missed a series of openings.

Ally McCoist, last season's top scorer in Europe and with 52 goals this season, missed the target three times and had a header saved.

The Rangers almost went ahead with only 58 seconds on the clock. David Robertson's long throw in from the left surprised the CSKA defense and Richard Gough was allowed a free header from close range only to aim it straight at goalie Yevgeni Plotnikov.

Two more chances fell to McCoist in the space of 60 seconds from crosses by midfielder Pieter Huistra. Huistra floated over a center from the left and McCoist flashed a header across the face of the goal. A minute later, the Dutchman neatly turned past a defender and sent in another center that McCoist headed too high from close range.

The Russians repeatedly sliced through the Rangers' midfield to create danger to the home defense. But they were guilty of over-elaborate play when they reached the Rangers area and goalie Andy Goram was rarely troubled.

Glasgow ended up second in Group A with eight points (two victories and four draws), and Moscow was last with two points. AC Milan 2, PSV Eindhoven 0:

In Milan, striker Marco Simone scored two first-half goals before limping out with a pulled muscle.

Milan, resting eight players who feared missing the final through suspension, finished the round with 12 points and victories in all six games. PSV Eindhoven finished last in Group B with one point.

Simone opened the scoring in the fifth minute with a perfect header on a cross from defender Carlo Gambaro, which caught the Dutch defense wide open. He made it two 13 minutes later with a diagonal shot on a perfect pass from Zvonimir Boban.

Simone was replaced by Daniele Massaro in the 35th minute when he pulled his right thigh on a rough tackle by Giga Protopopu.

FC Porto 2, IFK Gothenburg 0: In Oporto, Portugal, in a game marked by superb defense and missed opportunities, striker José Carlos Nascimento's header slipped past Swedish keeper Thomas Ravelli in the 42d minute to open the scoring.

Porto was quick to add to its lead early in a calmer second half when

midfielder Ion Timofte took advantage of a lucky rebound off the shoulder of striker Jaime Magalhães to fire in a goal in the 56th minute.

Both goalkeepers excelled against blistering offensive efforts. Ravelli stopped 15 shots from Porto and Victor Baita stopped 13 Swedish attempts.

IFK Gothenburg finished in second place in Group B with six points and FC Porto finished third with five. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

"Supercup" Plans Opposed
UEFA President Lennart Johansson's plan to combine the European Champions' Cup and the UEFA Cup tournaments into a new, 128-club competition has run into opposition, particularly among the major soccer powers, The Associated Press reported from Bern, Switzerland.

Johansson stepped back off his idea, proposed last month, after UEFA's ruling executive committee discussed it formally for the first time Wednesday.

The "Supercup" would allow more top clubs to compete for European soccer's biggest prize, instead of only the national league champions that currently fight for Champions Cup. The less prestigious UEFA Cup would disappear, But Antonio Matarrese, head of the powerful Italian federation and a UEFA vice president, said his country, France and Germany rejected the proposal because it would interfere with national championships.

The committee will discuss the plan again on Thursday. It may order further study of the project by a special working group set up last month.

"One thing is clear," Johansson said Wednesday, "everyone is not in agreement with my proposal."

AC Milan's French striker, Jean Pierre Papin, who injured a muscle in his right calf in training, last Friday, will be sidelined 30 to 40 days, Milan doctors said Wednesday, jeopardizing his chances for the Champions' Cup title match May 26 in Munich.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Table with columns for Major League Standings (American League and National League) and Tuesday's Line Scores.

Japanese Baseball

Table showing Japanese Baseball Central League and Nippon Professional Baseball (NPB) Standings.

HOCKEY

Table showing Stanley Cup Playoff Division Semifinals and NHL Standings.

SIDELINES

McDonald's Open Expanded

New York (Reuters) — European champion Limoges of France and the top German and Brazilian basketball teams have been invited to compete in the 1993 McDonald's Open in Munich, FIBA and the NBA announced Wednesday, with two other top international club teams to be named later to complete the expanded six-team field.

Bomb Kills Football Players

Washington, Wash. (AP) — A starting linebacker for Washington State, Buddy Waldron, was killed and a reserve linebacker, Payam Saadat, lost his left hand when an explosive device detonated inside their moving utility vehicle, authorities said Wednesday.

For the Record

Philippe Gotschel of France set a world speed-skiing record of 233.615 kph (145.168 mph) at Les Arcs, France, topping the 229.229 kph set by Michael Prusser of France during the 1992 Olympics. (AFP)

ROYAL PARIS

John David Crow, who won the Heisman Trophy playing for Bear Bryant at Texas A&M, resigned as its athletic director to go into business with Bryant's son, Paul Bryant Jr., at a greyhound race track. (AP)

SWISS

Syd Martin, 84, who helped train heavyweight champions Muhammad Ali, Joe Louis, George Foreman and Floyd Patterson, plus Roberto Duran and Emile Griffith, died in Hackensack, New Jersey. (AP)

Montana's Trade: Done Deal at Last

The Associated Press
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — If Joe Montana's 37-year-old muscles and surgically repaired elbow hold up, the Kansas City Chiefs have what they have sought since 1975, a quarterback capable of leading them to the Super Bowl.

Montana, who turns 37 in June, and was a lead of 13 the last time the Chiefs reached the Super Bowl, got his wish to be traded late Tuesday. The Chiefs' president, Carl Peterson, and the San Francisco 49ers' president, Carroll Rosenbly, finally agreed on compensation for the two-time most valuable player in the National Football League and a sure bet for the Hall of Fame.

Peterson refused to divulge details, but a source close to the 49ers said Montana, safety David Whitmore and a third-round draft pick in 1994, would be sent to Kansas City for the Chiefs' first-round pick, the 18th overall in Sunday's draft.

Montana requested a trade, and the 49ers gave him permission to shop around, after they announced that Steve Young would be their starter. Montana reached agreement on a three-year deal with Kansas City on Saturday.

BASKETBALL

Table showing NBA Standings Eastern Conference and Western Conference.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
Attention League
SEATTLE — Recalled Jeff Nelson, pitcher, from Coquitlam PCL. Options David Weathers, pitcher, and Jason Varley, pitcher, to Seattle.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
A HEART transplant might bar some recipients from competitive activities like running and tennis playing, but it clearly does not slow down bridge players.

An example is Hugh Montague of North Babylon, Long Island, who received a new heart three and a half years ago and is just as active and effective at the bridge table as he ever was. On the diagrammed deal from a recent Long Island tournament he held the South cards and brought off an elegant swindle.

North's cue-bid of three hearts showed spade support with at least invitational values. North's pass of five diamonds suggested a willingness to continue to five spades, and South did so. The profit from doubling five diamonds was likely to be small. It would take inspired de-

fense to beat that contract by more than one trick. West led the diamond ace and continued that suit. South threw a heart from the dummy, won with the king, and tried to draw trumps by cashing the ace and the king. The bad break was a blow, and he was now in danger of losing a trick in each suit.

Having the courage of his convictions, Montague next made the remarkable play of leading the club ace and leading the six. His new heart beat a little faster as West thought this over. Surely, West thought, South would not play like this holding the king, and playing the queen would be disastrous if East had begun with a doubleton club king.

So West played low, dummy won the trick, and all was plain sailing for South. He played a third club, and eventually threw his potential heart loser on a club winner in the dummy.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East. 1♣ 2♣ 3♣ 4♣. Pass Pass Pass Pass. West led the diamond ace.

International Classified section containing various advertisements for travel agencies, escorts, and services. Includes 'Escorts & Guides', 'Mercedes', 'Geneva', and 'To Our Readers in Holland'.

ART BUCHWALD

Do You Believe in Golf?

WASHINGTON — I find as time goes by that the first thing people say to me is, "Do you play golf?" The question is delirious in the same voice as, "Do you believe in God?"



Buchwald

"No, I don't. On weekends I prefer to break into people's homes." "I would, but I hate to hit a little white ball when it didn't do anything to me."

2 in Japan Win Sundance Awards

TOKYO — Two young Japanese filmmakers won prizes Wednesday at the Sundance Film Festival in Utah, an offshoot of Robert Redford's Utah Institute, which has been promoting independent films since 1980.

Babik Reinhardt, Remembering Django

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — The French post office is issuing a 4.20 franc Django Reinhardt stamp to commemorate the 40th anniversary of his death. May 16, Django is the only non-American in the pantheon of jazz instrumentalists who — like Lester Young, Art Tatum and Dizzy Gillespie — changed the music irrevocably.



For Django Reinhardt (left), it was acoustic guitar; Babik plays "New Age" electric guitar, sometimes synthesized.

Django was born in a caravan in Belgium in 1910 and traveled throughout Europe and North Africa until his family settled in the outskirts of Paris. He learned violin, banjo and guitar and played in the bals musette from the age of 13. He cut his first record accompanying the singer Jean Sablon.

The world" and asked: "Who had three guitars before us?" It was a strong European chamber sound with no drums that swung very hard with three driving guitars. Stéphane and Django were natural partners — like Dave Brubeck and Paul Desmond, or Bird and Dizzy, very different personally, but born to play music together.

father. But he also had problems with authority in general. He does not want to talk about it. In any case, that was decades ago. The public expected him to play his father's music, like "Nuages" ("Clouds"). There was a lot of pressure, particularly from other Gypsies, to maintain the tradition, but he grew up with bebop and wanted to move on.

Thinking big: Dan Quayle was cheered as he returned to Indianapolis for the first time since leaving office. "I think the only job I'd be interested in" is the presidency, he said, but for now, "I need a little time out."

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps for Europe, Asia, North America, and Latin America, with temperature and precipitation data.

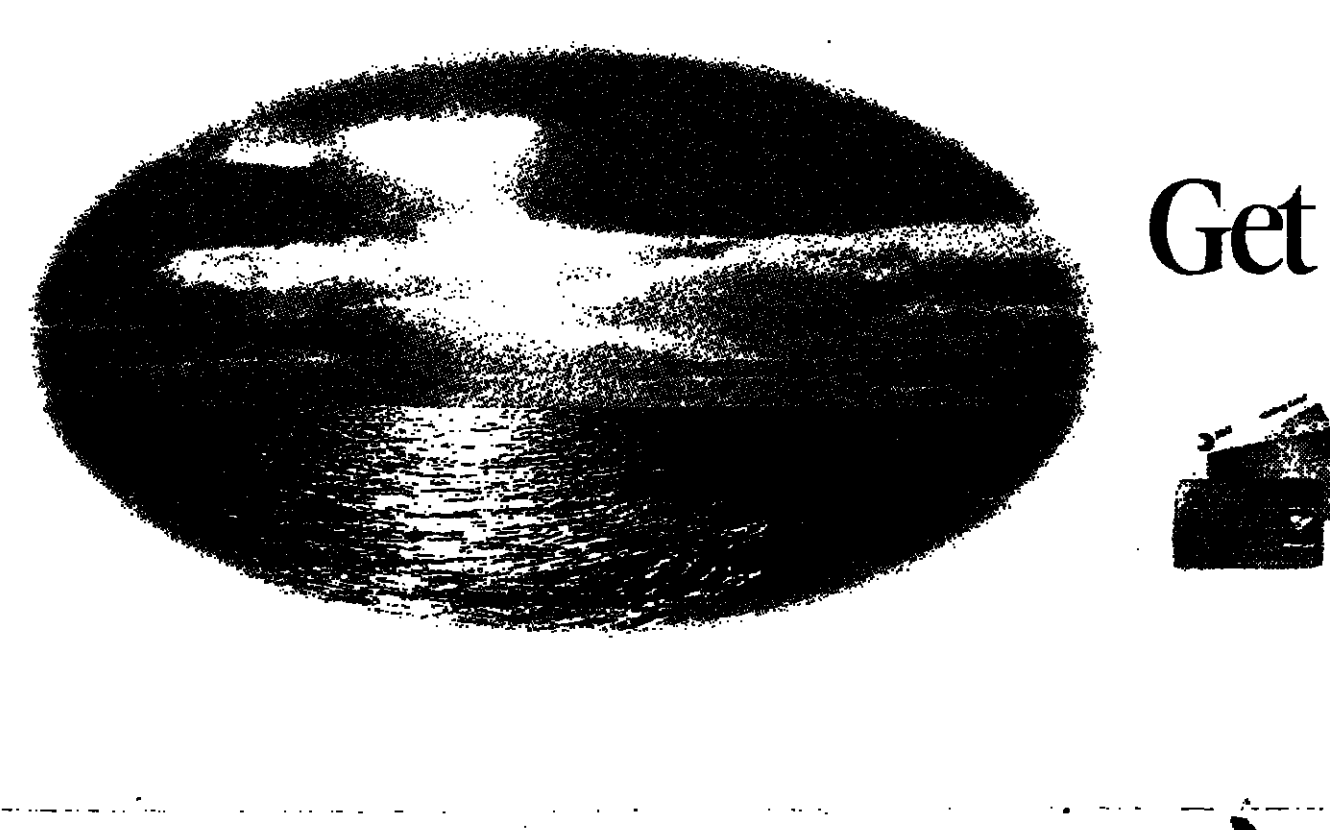
CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a solution to the puzzle of April 21.

BOOKS

LEAVING TOWN ALIVE: Confessions of an Arts Warrior. By John Frohnmayer. 384 pages. \$22.95. Houghton Mifflin. Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

Richard Perle, consultant and former Defense Department official, is reading Denis Healey's autobiography "Time of My Life."



Advertisement for AT&T USADirect Service, featuring a globe and a list of international access numbers for various countries.

PEOPLE

Necer Say Die: Wyman Marries for Third Time

Former Rolling Stone BM Wyman was married for the third time on Wednesday in Saint-Paul-de-Vence, France. Wyman, 56, married a 33-year-old American, Suzanne Accetta, amid Riviera sunshine and talk of love and babies.

LaToya Jackson's husband was arrested in New York on charges of hitting her with a dining room chair.

E. Annie Proulx's first novel, "Postcards," the story of the repercussions on a family over 40 years of a 1944 killing on a Vermont farm, has been chosen as the winner of the 1993 PEN/Faulkner Award for Fiction.

Thinking big: Dan Quayle was cheered as he returned to Indianapolis for the first time since leaving office.

Jack Lemmon received the Film Society of Lincoln Center's 22d annual achievement award in New York. The gala featured clips from 16 of the 51 films he has made in more than four decades.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Page 13

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, including "Washington Paying", "Jobs Bill", and "The Princess".